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(54) **METHODS FOR MODULATING HAIR GROWTH USING TRUNCATED LAMININ-511**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are methods for the use of a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 for modifying hair growth as well as delivery devices, kits and methods for topically administering truncated, recombinant laminin-511. Furthermore disclosed are delivery devices, kits and methods using modulators of full-length laminin-511 expression or function to decrease hair growth in areas of unwanted hair growth.

21 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

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A61M 5/00 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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Figure 1

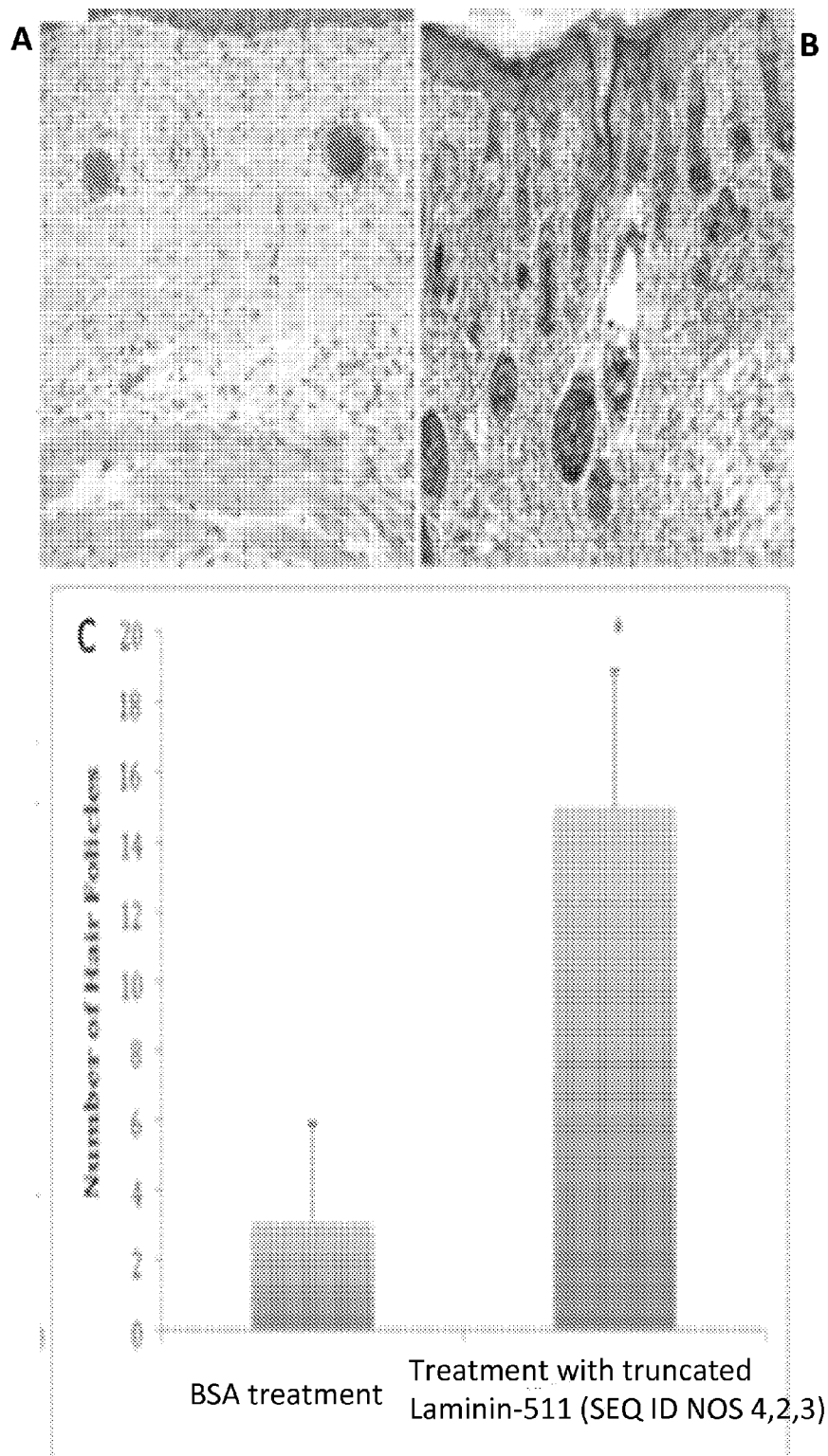


Figure 2

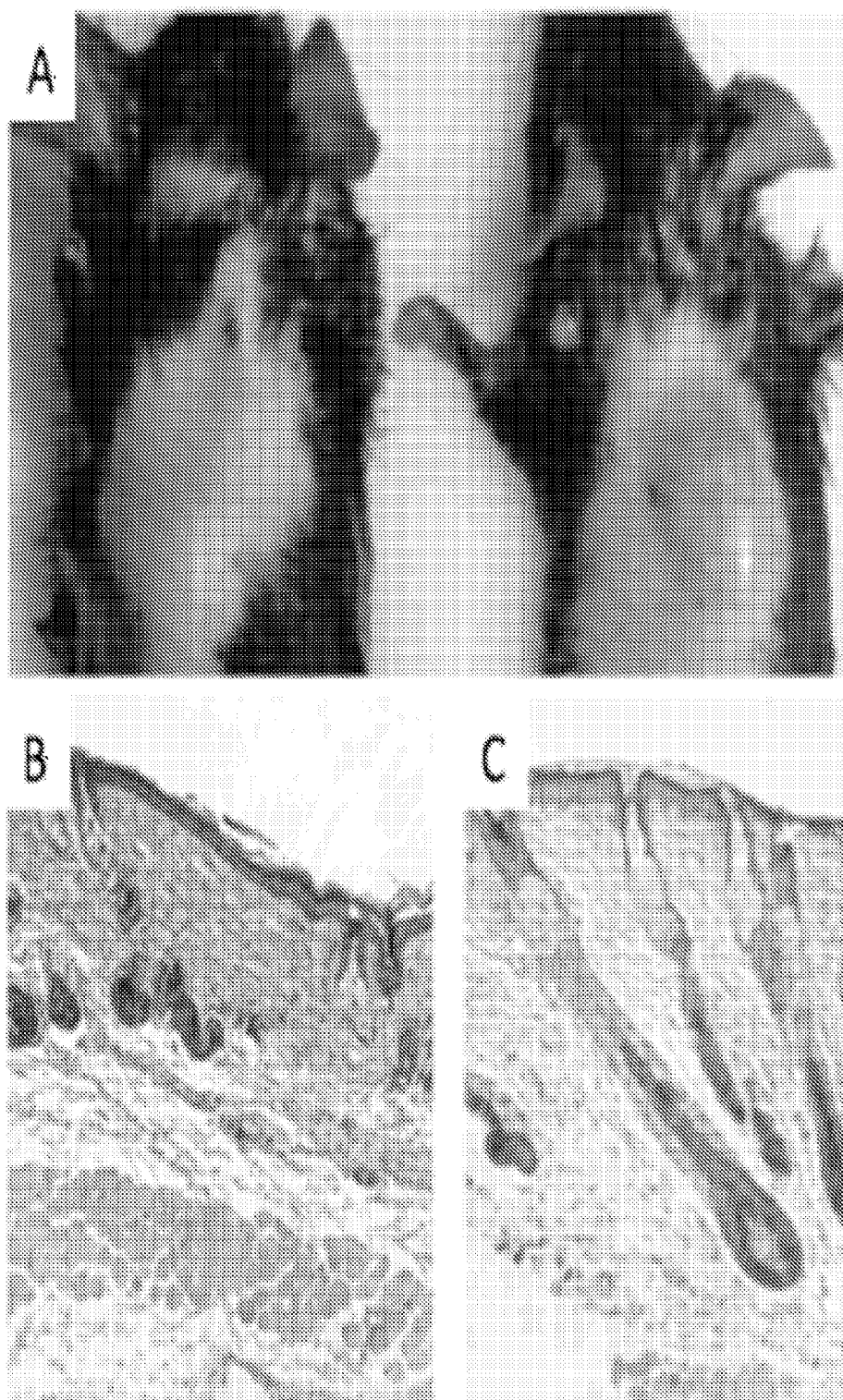


Figure 3

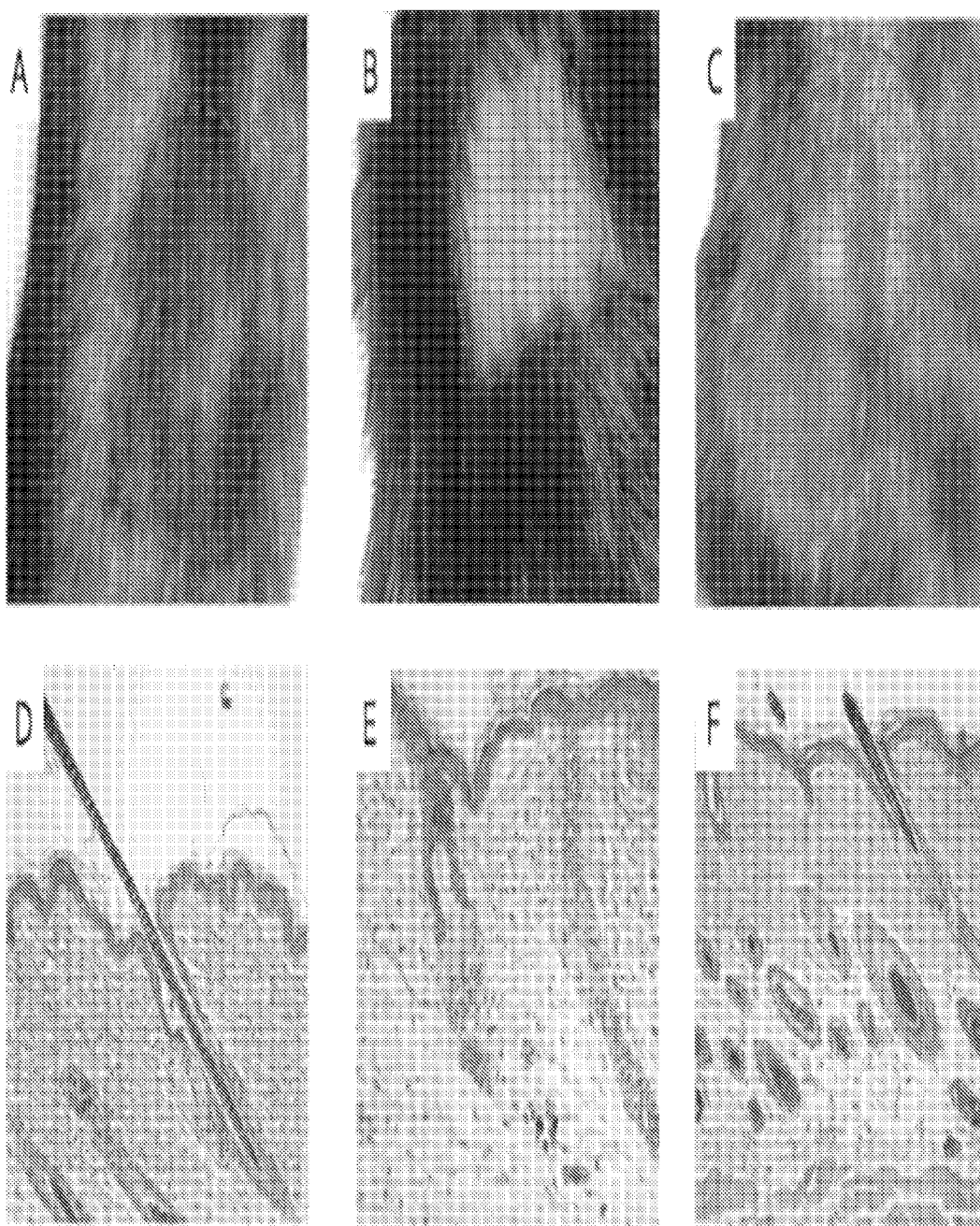
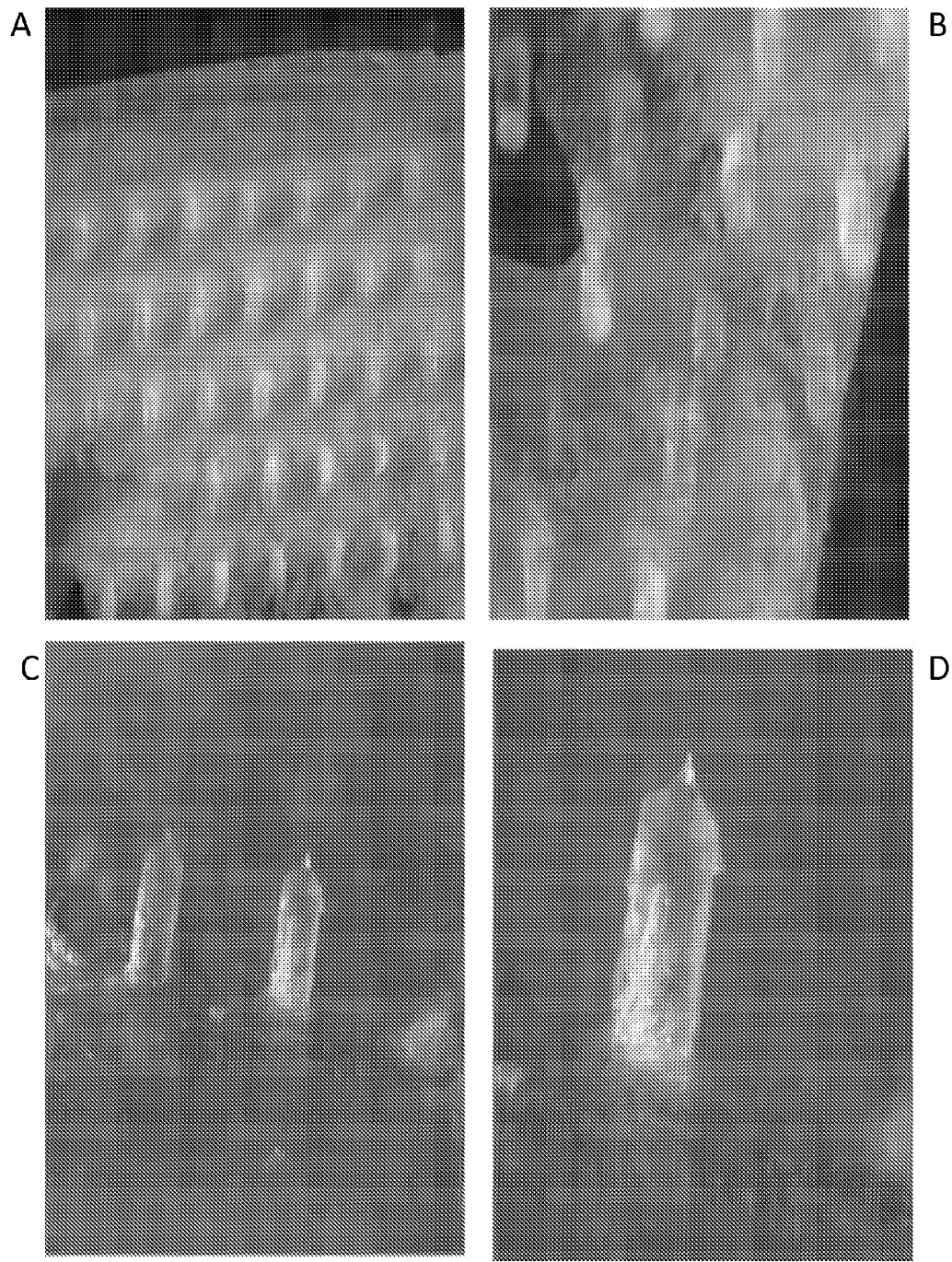


Figure 4



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METHODS FOR MODULATING HAIR GROWTH USING TRUNCATED LAMININ-511

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority and other benefits from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/615,330 filed Mar. 25, 2012, entitled "Methods For Modulating Hair Growth Using Truncated Laminin-511". Its entire content is specifically incorporated herein by reference. Furthermore, this application claims priority as the U.S. national stage application of PCT/US13/32716, having an international filing date of Mar. 15, 2013, which is hereby incorporated in its entirety.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT

This invention was made with government support under AR047223 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in this invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for promoting hair growth in cases of alopecia and other hair deficiency disorders, using a truncated, recombinant laminin-511; the present invention, furthermore, relates to methods for decreasing hair growth in areas of unwanted hair growth, using modulators of full-length laminin-511 expression or function.

BACKGROUND

Hair is one of the defining characteristics of humans and mammals in general. With the exception of mucus membranes and glabrous skin, hair grows everywhere on a mammal's skin. Fine, short, light colored and barely noticeable 'vellus hair' growths initially during childhood, which is then gradually replaced by thick, long and colorful terminal hair from puberty onwards. The increase in androgenic hormone levels, particularly from the testosterone family, during puberty causes vellus hair to be replaced with terminal hair, as evidenced in the growth of terminal hair in the axillary, facial and pubic areas as well as on legs, arms and chest.

Changes in the levels of testosterone and testosterone derivatives drive both the change from vellus to terminal hair during puberty and, later in life, the more or less gradual onset of hair loss, which in either case naturally affect males more than females.

Hair growth begins inside the hair follicle, a minuscule, highly regenerative organ located in the dermis layer of mammalian skin that contains numerous mesenchymal stem cells for regrowing hair, once it has fallen out, as well as for regrowing skin, if it gets wounded. Each hair consists of a shaft, which is the hard filamentous part that extends above the skin or scalp surface, and a root or bulb that is embedded in the hair follicle. The human scalp contains in average about 100,000 to 150,000 hairs, with each hair having an average life span of several years.

The hair follicle perpetually undergoes cyclic transformations between phases of a) rapid growth where the hair shaft is produced and growths in length (anagen phase), b) a short transition stage that occurs at the end of the anagen phase (catagen phase) and c) a resting phase (telogen phase). It is the activity of the hair follicles that primarily determines hair growth and renewal (Krause & Foitzik, 2006). Typically, up to 90% of the hair follicles are in the anagen phase, about

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1-2% in the catagen phase and about 8% in the telogen phase. For scalp hair, such a cycle takes several years to finish.

The final product of a hair follicle in the telogen stage is dead, fully keratinized hair (club hair); in average, 50-100 club hairs are daily shed from a regular scalp. Disturbances in the hair follicle cycling and hair morphogenesis can lead to unwanted hair loss or unwanted excessive hair growth with often profound impact on an individual's well-being far beyond the purely cosmetic aspect.

Alopecia, an androgen-mediated thinning of the scalp hair in men and women, is caused by a progressive shortening of the anagen growth cycle due to an oversensitivity to dihydrotestosterone. In men and women, a usually small percentage of testosterone undergoes reduction by the 5 α -reductase to dihydrotestosterone. Depending on the genetic make-up of an individual, a higher percentage of testosterone can be converted to dihydrotestosterone, making the individual, thus, more prone to hair loss. An oversensitivity to dihydrotestosterone results in increased hair loss and by a gradual miniaturization and conversion of the hair follicles into vellus hair follicles which no longer produce thick, terminal hair, but hardly visible, depigmented hair. Loss of scalp hair starts usually at the temples and on the crown of the head and is more pronounced in men than in women. Alopecia can also be induced by chemical agents and is a frequently experienced adverse effect during anti-cancer chemotherapy. While alopecia is a serious disorder of hair growth and causes great psychological stress among the concerned, hair follicles are still present and are still cycling, which is critical, if reversal of hair loss is attempted.

Currently available treatments to address alopecia include the topical or oral application of pharmaceuticals, such as minoxidil (De Villez, 1985) or finasteride. Minoxidil, a vasodilating agent whose first indication is to lower arterial blood pressure, seems to only be effective at the start of androgenic alopecia and seems only to prevent hair loss, but does not seem to be able to effect new hair growth. Finasteride, a synthetic antiandrogen and specific inhibitor of type II 5 α -reductase that transforms testosterone into dihydrotestosterone, has been shown to effectively decrease serum and scalp dihydrotestosterone (Leyden et al., 1999). However, since Finasteride is contraindicated in women and since it might also carry the risk for increased incidence of prostate cancer in men, its use is limited to men, carries risks and is not suited for long-term use.

Abnormally increased hair growth, as it is the case with hirsutism, an excessive androgen-dependent hair growth in women, and hypertrichosis, an excessive androgen-independent hair growth, results from an extended anagen phase with an unusual enlargement of hair follicles accompanied by the conversion of terminal to vellus hair follicles and consequential growth of terminal, thick hair instead of hardly visible, depigmented hair.

Cosmetic adjustment of hair growth is a further reason in today's society to modulate hair growth. Current methods for hair removal include shaving, electrolysis, depilatory creams and waxing, while the local application of herbal mixtures has been tried to encourage hair growth.

Far beyond posing a purely cosmetic problem, abnormal hair growth can seriously affect an individual's self-esteem and overall well-being. Currently available methods for modulating hair growth are not effective to achieve a measurable and sustainable improvement in hair growth. It would be highly desirable to have improved methods for

modulating hair growth available that address the needs for reducing or increasing hair growth.

SUMMARY

In one aspect, the present invention relates to biodegradable or biocompatible microneedle array devices and methods of their use for the topical, including dermal, application of a laminin-511 peptide or protein to a subject in order to increase scalp hair growth and, additionally or alternatively, to decrease scalp hair loss in a subject. In one embodiment, the laminin-511 is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:1; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the laminin-511 is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:4; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:3. In a further embodiment, the laminin-511 is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:5; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the laminin-511 is a full-length laminin-511 trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:6; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:7; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:8. In the various embodiments, the microneedle array devices may, in addition, comprise at least one secondary treatment product.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to biodegradable or biocompatible microneedle array devices and methods of their use for the topical, including dermal, application of an agent capable of reducing expression of endogenous full-length laminin-511 trimer, which comprises an alpha-5 chain consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, a beta-1 chain consisting of SEQ ID NO:7 and a gamma-1 chain consisting of SEQ ID NO:8, to a subject in order to decrease hair growth. In one embodiment, the agent is a small interfering ribonucleic acid (siRNA) against endogenous full-length laminin-511. In another embodiment, the agent is a small hairpin ribonucleic acid (shRNA) against endogenous full-length laminin-511. In yet another embodiment, the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide against endogenous full-length laminin-511. In the various embodiments, the microneedle array devices may, in addition, comprise at least one secondary treatment product.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to biodegradable or biocompatible microneedle array devices and methods of their use for the topical, including dermal, application of a small molecule, that is capable of blocking the interaction between endogenous full-length laminin-511 and integrin receptors, to decrease hair growth in a subject. In the various embodiments, the microneedle array devices may, in addition, comprise at least one secondary treatment product.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to methods for increasing scalp hair growth and, additionally or alternatively, for decreasing scalp hair loss in a subject using a topically, including dermally, administered truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide or protein. In one embodiment, the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 comprises an alpha-5

chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:1, a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:2, and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:4, a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:2, and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:3. In a further embodiment, the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:5, a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:2, and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence substantially identical to SEQ ID NO:3.

It is contemplated in the various embodiments that the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 can have at least one substitution in at least one alpha, beta or gamma chain in which a residue is replaced with a structurally related residue. Furthermore, in the various embodiments, the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 may be administered before, after or together with at least one secondary treatment product.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to methods for decreasing hair growth in a subject at areas where hair growth is undesired, using a topically, including dermally, administered agent that is capable of reducing the expression of endogenous full-length laminin-511. In one embodiment, the agent is a small interfering ribonucleic acid against endogenous full-length laminin-511. In another embodiment, the agent is a small hairpin ribonucleic acid against endogenous full-length laminin-511. In yet another embodiment, the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide against endogenous full-length laminin-511. In the various embodiments, the agents may be administered before, after or together with at least one secondary treatment product.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to methods for decreasing hair growth in a subject at areas where hair growth is undesired, using a topically, including dermally, administered small molecule that is capable of blocking the interaction between endogenous full-length laminin-511 and integrin receptors. In the various embodiments, the agent may be administered before, after or together with at least one secondary treatment product.

In another aspect, the present invention provides kits for carrying out procedures to increase scalp hair growth and, additionally or alternatively, to decrease scalp hair loss in a subject, using a suitable microneedle device, as described earlier, and a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide or protein. In the various embodiments, the kit may additionally contain at least one secondary treatment product.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides kits for carrying out procedures to decrease hair growth in a subject in areas where hair growth is undesired, using a suitable microneedle device, as described earlier, and an agent that is capable of reducing the expression of endogenous full-length laminin-511. In the various embodiments, the kit may additionally contain at least one secondary treatment product.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides kits for carrying out procedures to decrease hair growth in a subject in areas where hair growth is undesired, using a suitable microneedle device, as described earlier, and a small molecule that is capable of blocking the interaction between endogenous full-length laminin-511 and integrin receptors. In the various embodiments, the kit may additionally contain at least one secondary treatment product.

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The above summary is not intended to include all features and aspects of the present invention nor does it imply that the invention must include all features and aspects discussed in this summary.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

All publications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the invention. These drawings are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation; it is emphasized that the various features of the drawings may not be to-scale.

FIG. 1 illustrates that truncated, recombinant laminin-511 (trimer of SEQ ID NOS: 4, 2, 3) promotes hair growth in nude mice. Freshly isolated E16.5 lama5^{-/-} null dorsal skin was incubated with either 80 µg/ml of truncated, recombinant laminin-511 or phosphate buffered saline (PBS) as negative control overnight at 4° C. (n=6). Soaked skin was grafted onto the back of nude mice, and skins were harvested after 9 to 12 days following grafting. FIG. 1A shows hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained cross-sectional views of control (left), while FIG. 1B shows dorsal skin regions that were treated with truncated, recombinant laminin-511. FIG. 1C shows a comparison of the number of hair follicles grown in control mice with the number of hair follicles in mice following treatment with truncated, recombinant laminin-511. Treatment with the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 had significantly increased hair follicle growth.

FIG. 2 illustrates that the full-length laminin-511 trimer (SEQ ID NOS:6-8) promotes hair growth when injected during the early growth (anagen) phase in the hair cycle. Anagen phase was induced by depilation. 200 µA of Affigel blue beads (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.; 100 µm in diameter) were soaked with 200 µA of bovine serum albumin (BSA, as control) or 200 µl of 100 µg/ml full-length laminin-511 trimer, and injected daily for 7 days into the back skin of mice. Skin was harvested on day 7 following the last injection, when all depilated control hair follicles had reached the late anagen phase. Skin areas that were treated with full-length laminin-511 showed significantly darkened skin (A right, and C), compared with the control group (A left, and B), which was indicative of increased hair follicle formation and hair growth.

FIG. 3 illustrates the effect of full-length laminin-511 trimer (SEQ ID NOS:6-8) on pathologic hair follicle cycling in a mouse model of chemotherapy-induced alopecia (CIA). The back skin of C57BL/6 mice was depilated to induce early anagen hair cycle and mice were given a single IP dose of 120 mg/kg cyclophosphamide (CYP) 9 days after depilation to reproduce alopecia. Mice were euthanized at selected time points between days 10 and 32 following anagen induction. Gross picture (A) and H&E-stained section of control mice (D) showed complete hair growth, hair in the CYP treated mice (B, and E) was at the dystrophic catagen stage, while mice that were treated with the full-length laminin-511 trimer demonstrated clearly visible hair growth (C and F).

FIG. 4 shows microscopic images of PVP/mannitol microneedles with 1% lectin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention provides methods related to the use of a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 protein or peptide

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for modifying hair growth, based on the unexpected discovery that the full-length laminin-511 protein may be significantly reduced in size (also referred to herein as “truncated” or “truncated laminin-511”) and yet retain its capability to promote hair growth and/or to reduce hair loss. The present invention, furthermore, provides methods related to the use of agents that modify the expression of the full-length laminin-511 protein or its function for decreasing hair growth in areas where hair growth is undesired.

Before describing specific embodiments of the invention, definitions are set forth that are utilized in describing the present invention.

DEFINITIONS

The practice of the present invention may employ conventional techniques of molecular biology, recombinant DNA, cell biology, immunology and biochemistry, which are within the capabilities of a person of ordinary skill in the art. Such techniques are fully explained in the literature. For definitions, terms of art and standard methods known in the art, see, for example, Sambrook and Russell ‘Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual’, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (2001); ‘Current Protocols in Molecular Biology’, John Wiley & Sons (2007); William Paul ‘Fundamental Immunology’, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (1999); ‘Current Protocols in Cell Biology’, John Wiley & Sons (2007); Wilson & Walker ‘Principles and Techniques of Practical Biochemistry’, Cambridge University Press (2000). Each of these general texts is herein incorporated by reference.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. The following definitions are intended to also include their various grammatical forms, where applicable. As used herein, the singular forms “a” and “the” include plural referents, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to a “structurally related residue” includes a combination of various residues, and the like.

The term “about”, as used herein, particularly in reference to a given quantity, is meant to encompass deviations of plus or minus ten percent.

The term “therapeutic effect”, as used herein, refers to a consequence of treatment in a subject, including a human, that is intended either to result in increased hair growth, in decreased hair loss or in decreased hair growth.

The therapeutic agents referred to herein encompass truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimers, as exemplified in SEQ ID NOS 1-3; 4, 2, 3; and 5, 2, 3; their variants in accordance to sequence identity or substantial sequence identity; full-length laminin-511 trimer (SEQ ID NOS 6-8); modulators of full-length laminin-511 expression including siRNA, shRNA and antisense oligonucleotides; and modulators of full-length laminin-511 function including small molecules that affect full-length laminin-511 interaction with integrin receptors.

The term “therapeutically effective amount”, as used herein, is an amount that is sufficient to provide a desired therapeutic effect in a subject, including a human. Naturally, dosage levels of the particular agent employed to provide a therapeutically effective amount vary in dependence of the type of disorder, the age, the weight, the gender, the medical condition of the subject, the severity of the condition, the route of administration, and the particular agent employed. Therapeutically effective amounts of a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 or of modulators of full-length laminin-511 expression or function, as described herein, can be estimated

initially from animal models. For example, IC_{50} values determined in animal models, such as in nude mice, as described herein, can be used to find a therapeutically effective dose in a subject, including a human. Schedules for administering a truncated, recombinant laminin-511, full-length laminin-511 or a modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression or function may be determined empirically, and making such determinations is within the skill in the art.

The terms "protein", "peptide" and "polypeptide" are used interchangeably and in their conventional meaning herein and relate to polymers in which the monomers are amino acids and are joined together through amide bonds. In case of optically active amino acids, both the L-isomer and the D-isomer are contemplated.

The term "recombinant", as used herein, relates to a protein or peptide that is obtained by expression in a host. A host can either be a prokaryotic host cell such as a cultivated *E. coli* strain or an eukaryotic host cell such as a mammalian cell or a stem cell. A host can also be a transgenic animal that expresses a truncated, recombinant laminin-511, such as a fly, worm or mouse.

The term "truncated laminin-511", as used herein, relates primarily to trimeric variants of a laminin-511 peptide or protein that are significantly reduced in size in comparison to the full-length laminin-511, yet have retained the capability of promoting hair growth. Representative amino acid sequences are shown in SEQ ID NOS 1-3; 4, 2, 3; and 5, 2, 3. Accordingly, truncated laminin-511 trimers of the present invention also include addition, substitution and deletion variants of the amino acid sequences represented in SEQ ID NOS 1-3; 4, 2, 3; and 5, 2, 3. The truncated laminin-511 proteins may be made in glycosylated or non-glycosylated forms. Variants of truncated laminin-511 protein may also involve attachment to a water soluble polymer. For example, the truncated laminin-511 proteins may be conjugated to one or more polyethylene glycol molecules to decrease the precipitation of the respective truncated laminin-511 in an aqueous environment.

The term "secondary treatment product", as used herein, relates to agents that can be administered in combination with a truncated laminin-511 or a modulator of full-length laminin-511 function or expression in order to enhance the bioavailability and/or efficacy of the laminin-511 or a modulator of full-length laminin-511 function or expression. For example, a secondary treatment product could be an absorption enhancer such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone or isopropylmyristate.

Yet another aspect of the present invention includes the various polynucleotides encoding truncated laminin-511 proteins. These nucleic acid sequences are generally used in the expression of truncated, recombinant laminin-511 in a eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cell, wherein the expression product or a derivative thereof is characterized by the ability to promote, i.e. to increase, hair growth and/or to decrease hair loss. A person of ordinary skill in the art will understand that truncated laminin-511 can be encoded by various nucleic acids, since each amino acid in the protein is represented by one or more sets of 3 nucleic acids (codons). Since many amino acids are represented by more than one codon, there is not a unique nucleic acid sequence that codes for a given protein. The codon systems in different organisms can be slightly different; when the expression of a given protein in a particular organism is desired, the nucleic acid sequence can be modified to be suitable for expression in that particular organism. In one embodiment, the host cell is a cultivated *E. coli* strain. In other embodiments, the host cell is a mammalian cell or a stem cell. In another embodiment, the host cell is

a transgenic animal that expresses truncated, recombinant laminin-511, such as a fly, worm or mouse.

A further aspect of the present invention involves vectors containing the polynucleotides encoding truncated laminin-511 protein operatively linked to amplification and/or expression control sequences. Both prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells may be stably transformed or transfected with such vectors to express the alpha-5, beta-1 and/or gamma-1 chains of a truncated laminin-511. The present invention further includes the recombinant production of a truncated laminin-511 wherein such transformed or transfected host cells are grown in a suitable nutrient medium, and the truncated laminin-511 expressed by the cells is, optionally, isolated from the host cells and/or the nutrient medium. Suitable cloning vectors include bacterial artificial chromosomes (BAC) or yeast artificial chromosomes (YAC); suitable expression vectors include viruses such as lentivirus or retrovirus. A general purpose promoter allows expression of the alpha-5, beta-1 and/or gamma-1 chains of a truncated laminin-511 in a wide variety of cell types. A promoter can also be inducible, for example, by an exogenously administered drug.

The terms "isolated" and "purified", as used herein, relate to molecules that have been manipulated to exist in a higher concentration or purer form than naturally occurring.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier", as used herein, refers to a diluent or carrier or to a mixture of diluents or carriers used in the formulation of therapeutic agents. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in a pharmaceutical composition, serve to facilitate solubility, formulability, storage, handling, delivery and/or efficacy of therapeutic agents; they are pharmaceutically inert, do not cause unacceptable adverse side effects and do not prevent a therapeutic agent from exerting a therapeutic effect. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers may be in solution or suspension, for example, incorporated into microparticles, liposomes, or cells, or embedded into an injectable, biodegradable polymer, e.g., a hydrogel, for controlled, sustained release. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, water, saline, binding agents such as hydroxypropyl methylcellulose or polyvinylpyrrolidone, fillers such as monosaccharides, disaccharides, sugar alcohols, starch or gelatin, Ringer's solution and other suitable inert materials. The pH of the preparations can range from about pH 5 to about pH 8.5; the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can contain pH adjusting and buffering agents or agents to adjust tonicity of the resulting pharmaceutical composition. It will be apparent to those persons skilled in the art that certain carriers may be preferable depending upon, for instance, the route of administration and concentration of composition (truncated, recombinant laminin-511, full-length laminin-511 or modulators of full-length laminin-511 expression or function) being administered.

The term "topical" or "topically", as used herein, refers to a spot, which can be in or on any part of the body, including but not limited to the epidermis, any other dermis, or any other body tissue. One particular area that is contemplated for the administration of the therapeutic agents of this application is the hair follicle bulge region. Topical administration or application means the direct contact of a therapeutic agent with tissue, such as skin which includes scalp. Methods of applying the present topical agents to the skin or scalp include liquid or semi-liquid carriers such as gels, lotions, emulsions, creams, plasters, or ointments, or non-spreading carriers which retain their form, e.g., patches, dressings and bandages. The solvents for delivery of the therapeutic agents using a microneedle device, as described in the application, are non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and pref-

erably liquids. Potential solvents that are contemplated include polyhydric alcohols such as dipropylene glycol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, glycerin, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, polypropylene glycol, sorbitol, ethylene glycol, and the like. Other suitable solvents include fatty acids such as oleic acid, linoleic acid, capric acid and the like, as well as fatty esters or alcohols. Further suitable solvents include other non-toxic, non-volatile solvents commonly used in dermal or transdermal compositions for dissolving peptide-or protein-based compositions.

Microneedles or microneedle devices, as used herein, refer to an array comprising a plurality of hollow microprojections, generally ranging from about 10 to about 2000 μm in length which are attached to a base support and which have a diameter large enough to hold a selectable volume or amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutic agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and to permit passage of the pharmaceutical composition for transdermal or intradermal delivery. An array may comprise a multitude of microneedles ranging in number from several to thousands and may range in area from several square millimeters to several square centimeters. In some embodiments of the invention, the microneedle array is formulated as a transdermal drug delivery patch. Microneedle arrays can be integrated with an applicator device which, upon activation, can deliver the microneedle array into the skin or scalp surface, or the microneedle arrays can be applied to the skin and the device then activated to push the microneedles through the dermal layer of the skin including the scalp.

The microneedles can be fabricated from various biodegradable or biocompatible polymers or cross-linked monomers that contain hydrolytically unstable linkages such as esters, anhydrides, orthoesters, and amides. Materials of particular interest for fabrication of the microneedles are suited for delivery of the therapeutic agent and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the therapeutic agent and encompass natural as well as synthetic materials. Natural materials may include saccharides such as galactose, maltose, dextrin and the like, while synthetic materials include polymers of α -hydroxy acids, such as lactic acid and glycolic acid, including polylactide (LPLA and DLPLA), polyglycolide (PGA), polylactide-co-glycolide, polymers of ϵ -caprolactone (polycaprolactones), and copolymers with polyethyleneglycol, polyanhydrides, poly(ortho)esters, polyurethanes, poly(butyric acid), poly(valeric acid), and poly(lactide-co-caprolactone). Materials may be cross-linked through ion exchange, photopolymerization and similar methods. The dose of a therapeutic agent to be delivered by a microneedle array will vary and may range from about 1 ng/microneedle array to several hundred μg /microneedle array or more.

Also provided herein are functional nucleic acids that modulate the expression or function of full-length laminin-511. Functional nucleic acids are nucleic acid molecules that have a specific function, such as binding a target molecule or catalyzing a specific reaction. Functional nucleic acid molecules can interact with any macromolecule, such as DNA, RNA, polypeptides, or carbohydrate chains. Thus, functional nucleic acids can interact with the mRNA, genomic DNA, or polypeptide. Often functional nucleic acids are designed to interact with other nucleic acids based on sequence homology between the target molecule and the functional nucleic acid molecule; in other situations, the specific recognition between the functional nucleic acid molecule and the target molecule is not based on sequence homology between the functional nucleic acid molecule and the target molecule, but rather is based on the formation of tertiary structure that allows specific recognition to take place.

Several assays are known in the art for determining full-length laminin-511 expression, such as verification of molecular weight of the expressed protein via gel electrophoresis, e.g. SDS-Page followed by staining or immunoblotting with a specific antibody, or for determining full-length laminin-511 function, such as conducting integrin binding assays, particularly with $\beta 1$ integrins.

As contemplated herein, a modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression is an antisense oligonucleotide, typically up to about 50 nucleotides in length, capable of specifically binding (hybridizing) to full-length laminin-511 alpha-5 chain, beta-1 chain or gamma-1 chain sequences and reducing the expression thereof and/or preventing trimerization of the alpha-5, beta-1 and gamma-1 chains. Furthermore, a modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression is a small-interfering ribonucleic acid, typically less than about 50 nucleotides in length, capable of specifically binding (hybridizing) to laminin-511 alpha-5 chain, beta-1 chain or gamma-1 chain sequences and reducing the expression thereof and/or impeding trimerization of the alpha-5, beta-1 and gamma-1 chains. A modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression is a small hairpin ribonucleic acid, typically less than about 50 nucleotides in length, capable of specifically binding (hybridizing) to full-length laminin-511 alpha-5 chain, beta-1 chain or gamma-1 chain sequences and reducing the expression thereof and/or impeding trimerization of the alpha-5, beta-1 and gamma-1 chains.

As used herein, the term "antibody" or "antibodies" relates to both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, including intact immunoglobulin molecules, fragments, chimeras, or polymers of immunoglobulin molecules are also useful in the methods described herein, as long as they are chosen for their ability to detect the alpha-5, beta-1 and/or gamma-1 chain of full-length laminin-511.

Monoclonal antibodies can be made using various methods, for example, using hybridoma methods, such as described by Koehler and Milstein, 1975. In a hybridoma method, a mouse or other appropriate host animal is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized in vitro. The monoclonal antibodies may also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567 by Cabilly et al. DNA encoding the disclosed monoclonal antibodies can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures, for example, by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies.

The term "antibody" or "antibodies" also refers to a fully human antibody or a humanized, chimeric antibody. Examples of techniques for fully human monoclonal antibody production include production in transgenic animals in response to immunization (Jakobovits et al., 1993a/b; 2007) or from phage display libraries (Hoogenboom & Winter, 1992; Marks et al., 1991).

Antibody humanization techniques involve the use of recombinant DNA technology to manipulate the DNA sequence encoding one or more polypeptide chains of an antibody molecule, as well known in the art (Jones et al., 1986; Verhoeven et al., 1988; U.S. Pat. No. 6,180,370 by Queen & Selick). Fragments of humanized antibodies, that include functional domains or effector domains, including Fv, Fab, Fab', Fc, are also useful in the methods described herein.

Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS, dimethicone) is a silicon-based organic polymer, that is non-toxic, non-flammable and

inert and, therefore, widely used in consumer products such as shampoos, adhesives, resins and silicon caulk. PDMS is viscoelastic and, depending on the surrounding temperature, possesses characteristics of both a viscous liquid and rubber. Curing, i.e. polymerization and cross-linking, gives PDMS an external hydrophobic surface.

Laminins

The laminin family of cell-adhesive glycoproteins is a major constituent of the basal lamina and forms an integral part of the structural scaffolding in a variety of cell types including epithelial, endothelial, muscle, nerve and fat cells. As basal lamina components, laminins are part of the extracellular matrix (ECM) and play critical roles in cell adhesion, signaling, migration, differentiation and survival. Laminins play also an important role in embryonic development and in the overall differentiation of epithelial cells. Laminin-511, similarly to Laminin-11, is ubiquitously expressed in all basal laminae during embryogenesis; laminin-511 deficiency results in severe developmental abnormalities involving multiple organs such as kidneys, lungs and muscles, reflecting poor physical strength of basal laminal membranes and reduced signaling events involving the integrin family (Taniguchi et al., 2009; Tzu & Marinkovich, 2008).

Laminins are composed of three different, glycosylated polypeptide chains, termed α , β and γ , which assemble into a disulfide-bonded trimer and which contain specific domains that are capable of interacting with cellular receptors such as integrins. Five α ($\alpha 1$ - $\alpha 5$), four β ($\beta 1$ - $\beta 4$), and three γ chains ($\gamma 1$ - $\gamma 3$) have been identified in mammals (Miner and Yurchenco, 2004), giving rise to at least 15 different functional laminin isoforms (Aumailley et al., 2005). Accordingly, the full-length laminin-511 trimer contains one $\alpha 5$ ($\alpha 5$), one $\beta 1$ ($\beta 1$) and one $\gamma 1$ ($\gamma 1$) chain.

Interaction of Laminins with Integrins

Integrins are heterodimeric cell surface receptors which facilitate attachment of cells to their surrounding tissues including extracellular matrix (ECM) structures such as laminins and which play an important role in cell signaling and signal transduction from the ECM to cells, involving cell growth, division, differentiation, survival or death. Integrins are vitally important to a wide range of multicellular organisms, since cell attachment to the ECM is a basic requirement to create a multicellular organism. At least eight integrins are known to interact with laminins including $\alpha 1 \beta 1$, $\alpha 2 \beta 1$, $\alpha 5 \nu 1$, $\alpha 3 \beta 1$, $\alpha 6 \beta 1$, $\alpha 6 \beta 4$, $\alpha \nu \beta 3$, $\alpha \nu \beta 5$, $\alpha 7 \beta 1$ (Burkin & Kaufman, 1999; Tzu et al., 2005). For endogenous full-length laminin-511, the main cellular integrin receptors are $\alpha 3 \beta 1$ and $\alpha 6 \beta 1$ (Tzu & Marinkovich, 2008).

The Morphogenesis of Hair Follicles and the Role of Laminin-511

In earlier work with the full-length laminin-511 molecule, the inventors of the present invention discovered that laminin-511 exerted control over hair morphogenesis, as reported by Li et al., 2003, and, with more detailed information about the mechanism of action, by Gao et al., 2008,

Normal development and cycling of hair follicles occurs through the reciprocal interaction of the follicular epithelium with the mesenchymal dermal papilla (Hardy, 1992; Oro & Scott, 1998). Two key elements that control the cycling of hair follicles are the follicular epithelial stem cells in the hair follicle bulge region and the specialized mesenchymal cells that constitute the follicular papilla. The hair grows in cycles of various phases and each hair follicle continuously goes through three phases: the anagen growth phase, the catagen regressing or involuting phase and the telogen resting phase. In average, an anagen phase lasts about 2-3 years, the catagen phase about 2-3 weeks and the telogen phase about 3 months.

The dermal papilla secretes insulin-like growth factor 1 and fibroblast growth factor 7, both of which exert important roles in hair follicle development and cycling. Hormones, in particular androgens, modulate hair growth as well (Paus & Cotsarelis, 1999).

Utility of Truncated Laminin-511

The full-length laminin-511 holds the potential to support development of hair and mesenchymal stem cells (Gao et al., 2008). However, with its size of 800 kDa it is extremely expensive to be produced recombinantly and its recombinant production would not be economical on an industrial scale. The hair and stem cell promoting activity of the full-length laminin-511 is maintained in the truncated laminin-511 variants, which is sufficient to trigger hair formation and hair growth, as described in several embodiments of the invention, and to maintain the proliferating state of mesenchymal stem cells. Truncated laminin-511 variants, as described herein, have low molecular weight and can be easily produced recombinantly on a commercial scale. Truncated laminin-511 has utility in promoting hair growth in a range of clinical hair loss disorders such as alopecia and in promoting the growth of mesenchymal stem cells during tissue regeneration.

General Methods and Materials for Making and Using the Invention

Truncated, Recombinant Laminin-511 Variants with Sequence Identity or Substantial Sequence Identity

Truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimers comprising protein sequences according to SEQ ID NOS:1-3; 4, 3, 2; and 5, 3, 2, as contemplated herein, include variants of sequence identity or substantial sequence identity with deletions, additions or mutations of single amino acids in the $\alpha 5$ chain, $\beta 1$ chain and/or $\gamma 1$ chain of such trimers, while retaining the capability of promoting hair growth in a mammalian subject. Such deletions, additions or mutations can affect as little as one amino acid or several amino acids in the $\alpha 5$ chain, $\beta 1$ chain and/or $\gamma 1$ chain.

Such variants that contain amino acid substitutions, deletions or insertions are ordinarily prepared by site specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding $\alpha 5$, $\beta 1$ and/or $\gamma 1$ chains of laminin-511 to produce DNA encoding the variant and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cells, cell culture or transgenic animals. Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues and insertions/additions can be in the order from about 1 to 20 non-natural or natural amino acids. Similarly, deletions may range from about 1 to 20 amino acids.

Additionally or alternatively, the $\alpha 5$ chain, $\beta 1$ chain and/or $\gamma 1$ chain of those truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimers might be modified through deletions, additions or substitutions of single amino acids to increase stability, solubility, bioavailability and so forth. Such deletions, additions or mutations can affect as little as one amino acid or several amino acids in the $\alpha 5$ chain, $\beta 1$ chain and/or $\gamma 1$ chain. Exemplary substitutions of single amino acids might be conservative substitutions with structurally related amino acids.

The term "sequence identity" in the context of two amino acid sequences refers to the residues in the two sequences, which are the same when aligned for maximum correspondence. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, 1981; by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, 1970; by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, 1988; by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.),

or by inspection. Sequence identity may be calculated on the basis of residues identical to a reference sequence. For example, for a peptide with 8 residues, one may create a peptide variant with 5 identical residues, resulting in a 5/8 or 63% sequence identity. One may also have 6/8 (75%) or 7/8 (88%) sequence identity.

The terms "substantial sequence identity" or "substantial identity", as used herein, denote a characteristic of an amino acid sequence, wherein the peptide or protein comprises a sequence that has at least 60 percent sequence identity, at least 65 percent sequence identity, at least 70 percent sequence identity, at least 75 percent sequence identity, at least 80 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 85 percent identity and often 90 to 95 percent sequence identity, more usually at least 99 percent sequence identity as compared to a reference sequence over a comparison window of the entire length of the peptide or protein. Substantial identity also includes conservative amino acid substitutions.

Conservative amino acid substitutions are substitutions that take place within a family of amino acids that are related in their side chains and so share structurally related residues. Genetically encoded amino acids are generally divided into families: (1) acidic=aspartate, glutamate; (2) basic=lysine, arginine, histidine; (3) non-polar=alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan; and (4) uncharged polar=glycine, asparagine, glutamine, cysteine, serine, threonine, tyrosine. Thus, aspartate and glutamate share structurally related residues; lysine, arginine and histidine share structurally related residues; alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, and tryptophan share structurally related residues; glycine, asparagine, glutamine, cysteine, serine, threonine and tyrosine share structurally related residues; and so forth. Preferred families: serine and threonine are an aliphatic-hydroxy family; asparagine and glutamine are an amide-containing family; alanine, valine, leucine and isoleucine are an aliphatic family; phenylalanine, tryptophan, and tyrosine are an aromatic family, and cysteine and methionine are a sulfur-containing side chain family. For example, it is reasonable to expect that an isolated replacement of a leucine with an isoleucine or a valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, a threonine with a serine, or a similar replacement of an amino acid with a structurally related amino acid in either the alpha-5, beta-1 and/or gamma-1 chain of a truncated laminin-511 will not have a major effect on the hair-promoting characteristics of the resulting molecule, especially if the replacement does not involve an amino acid within a framework site. Preferred conservative amino acid substitution groups are: valine-leucine-isoleucine, phenylalanine-tyrosine, lysine-arginine, alanine-valine, glutamic acid-aspartic acid, cysteine-methionine, and asparagine-glutamine.

In making such changes, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). It is generally accepted that the relative hydropathic character of the amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of the resultant protein, which in turn defines the interaction of the protein with other molecules, for example, enzymes, substrates, receptors, DNA, antibodies, antigens, and the like. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of its hydrophobicity and charge characteristics (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982), as follows: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (−0.4); threonine (−0.7); serine (−0.8); tryptophan (−0.9); tyrosine (−1.3); proline (−1.6); histidine

(−3.2); glutamate (−3.5); glutamine (−3.5); aspartate (−3.5); asparagine (−3.5); lysine (−3.9); and arginine (−4.5).

In modifying the presently exemplified sequences (SEQ ID NOS 1-3; 4, 2, 3; and 5, 2, 3), certain amino acids may be substituted by other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still result in a protein with similar biological activity, i.e., still obtain a biological functionally equivalent protein. In making such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are within ± 2 is preferred, those that are within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

Substitution of like amino acids can also be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U.S. Pat. No. 4,554,101, incorporated herein by reference, states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the protein. As detailed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0 \pm 1); glutamate (+3.0 \pm 1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (−0.4); proline (−0.5 \pm 1); alanine (−0.5); histidine (−0.5); cysteine (−1.0); methionine (−1.3); valine (−1.5); leucine (−1.8); isoleucine (−1.8); tyrosine (−2.3); phenylalanine (−2.5); tryptophan (−3.4).

In modifying the presently exemplified sequences (SEQ ID NOS 1-3; 4, 2, 3; and 5, 2, 3), amino acid substitutions may also be generally based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like but may nevertheless be made to highlight a particular property of the peptide. Exemplary substitutions that take various of the foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine, which, with histidine, are basic at physiological pH; glutamate and aspartate, which are acidic; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; valine, leucine and isoleucine.

Truncated Laminin-511

The minimal portion of functional integrin binding activity on laminin-511 is a fragment, discovered by early pepsin digestion studies, termed laminin-511 E8. This portion of the molecule contains a 225 amino acid (Leu1561-Leu1786), approximately 30 kDa portion, of the laminin-511 beta-1 chain (SEQ ID NO:2) and a 245 amino acid (Asn1364-Pro1609), approximately 33 kDa, portion of the laminin-511 gamma-1 chain (SEQ ID NO:3).

Earlier studies by the inventors of the present invention proved that a 35 kDa deletion of the alpha-5 chain at its C-terminus (G4/5 domains), yielding the C-terminal 788 amino acids (Ala2534-3322) portion of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain (SEQ ID NO:4) did not affect its integrin binding (Gao et al., 2008).

In one embodiment of the present invention, the truncated laminin-511 is a trimer comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS 1, 2 and 3 (see Tables 1-3). In other embodiments, truncated laminin-511 is a trimer comprising SEQ ID NOS 4, 2, 3 (see Tables 2, 3 and 4) or 5, 2, 3 (see Tables 2, 3, and 5).

Protein Expression Systems for Expressing Truncated, Recombinant Laminin-511

Protein expression systems are systems specifically designed for the transcription of a nucleic acid of choice into messengerRNA (mRNA) and subsequent translation of that mRNA into a protein. Herein, a fusion protein is also contemplated that comprises a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 coupled to another functional protein, for example, for

the purpose of facilitating expression of truncated laminin-511, for enhancing the therapeutic or pharmacokinetic properties of truncated laminin-511 or for facilitating detection of the expression of truncated laminin-511. Examples of fusion partners include but are not limited to human or bovine serum albumin, therapeutic agents, cytotoxic molecules, radionucleotides, fluorescent proteins and so forth.

Following expression, truncated, recombinant laminin-511 is purified or isolated. Truncated laminin-511 may be isolated or purified in various ways known to those skilled in the art. Standard purification techniques include electrophoretic, molecular, immunological and chromatographic techniques, including ion exchange, hydrophobic, affinity and reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and chromatofocusing.

E. coli Expression Systems. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is one of the most widely used and best characterized hosts for the production of heterologous, non-glycosylated proteins, particularly for the large-scale, cost-effective manufacturing of recombinant proteins. It is contemplated that recombinant, truncated laminin-511 can be expressed in a variety of *E. coli* expression vectors, possibly with the use of fusion proteins or expression tags to enhance solubility of the resulting protein, if needed.

Yeast Expression Systems. Yeast expression systems provide the additional capability of post-translational modification, so they are suited for the expression of glycosylated proteins.

Mammalian Cell Expression Systems. Proteins for human therapies, vaccinations or diagnostic applications are predominantly produced in mammalian cell expression systems.

Viral Expression Systems. Viral vectors encompass baculoviruses, retroviruses including lentiviruses, adenoviruses and phages. Lentiviruses are a special type of retrovirus and capable of infecting all types of human cells, they are often used to create stable, continuously proliferating cell lines given the appropriate medium.

Methods of Treatment

Conditions of interest for treatment with a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 in accordance to the methods of the present invention include, without limitation, cases of androgenic alopecia, such as male pattern baldness as well as female pattern baldness, and other hair loss disorders, all in which the hair follicles have maintained their cycling transformation capability. Furthermore, the methods of the present invention address conditions of unwanted hair overgrowth, such as hirsutism or hypertrichosis, or unwanted hair growth for cosmetic reasons on legs, arms etc. by decreasing hair growth using modulators of full-length laminin-511 expression or function.

One aspect of the present invention is a method for treating a subject, who is suffering from a hair loss disorder, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier. In various embodiments, a therapeutically effective amount of a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 is administered to the skin, particularly the scalp and more particularly to the hair follicle bulge region, of a subject topically, subcutaneously or intradermally, preferably with a microneedle array delivery device. In an alternative embodiment, truncated, recombinant laminin-511 is embedded into an injectable, biodegradable hydrogel and implanted subcutaneously or intradermally for sustained, controlled release of therapeutically effective amounts, particularly to the hair follicle bulge region.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for treating a subject, who is suffering from a hair overgrowth

disorder, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression or function. In various embodiments, a therapeutically effective amount of a modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression or function is administered to the skin, particularly the scalp and more particularly to the hair follicle bulge region, of a subject topically, subcutaneously or intradermally, preferably with a microneedle array delivery device. Alternatively, a modulator of full-length laminin-511 expression or function is embedded into an injectable, biodegradable hydrogel, implanted subcutaneously or intradermally for sustained, controlled release of therapeutically effective amounts.

Gene expression can effectively be silenced in a highly specific manner through ribonucleic acid (RNA) interference (RNAi). Short Interfering RNAs (siRNAs) are double-stranded RNA that can induce sequence-specific post-transcriptional gene silencing, thereby decreasing or even inhibiting gene expression. In one aspect, an siRNA triggers the specific degradation of homologous RNA molecules, such as mRNAs, within the region of sequence identity between both the siRNA and the target RNA, sequence specific gene silencing can be achieved in mammalian cells using synthetic, short double-stranded RNAs that mimic siRNAs produced by the enzyme dicer. siRNA can be chemically or in vitro-synthesized or can be the result of short double-stranded hairpin-like RNAs (shRNAs) that are processed into siRNAs inside the cell.

Antisense oligonucleotides are designed to interact with a target nucleic acid molecule through either canonical or non-canonical base pairing. The interaction of the antisense oligonucleotide and the target molecule is designed to promote the destruction of the target molecule through RNA-DNA hybrid degradation. Alternatively, the antisense oligonucleotide is designed to interrupt a processing function that normally would take place on the target molecule, such as transcription or replication. Antisense oligonucleotides can be designed based on the sequence of the target molecule. Various methods for optimization of antisense efficiency by finding the most accessible regions of the target molecule are known in the art.

Administration of Truncated, Recombinant Laminin-511

Truncated, recombinant laminin-511 can be administered for the treatment of clinical hair growth disorders in various ways. Preferred ways of administration are topically on the scalp or by subcutaneous or intradermal injection. Systemic delivery of truncated laminin-511 is also contemplated. Intradermal delivery of truncated, recombinant laminin-511 can be effected, for example, using microneedles in various assemblies and arrays. In one embodiment of the present invention, an assembly of microneedles is placed on the scalp and pressure is applied for a predetermined time, for example 30 or 60 seconds, to facilitate microneedle insertion. The assembly of microneedles can then remain in place for another predetermined time, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 minutes or more, and is designed to deliver a therapeutically effective amount for either increasing hair growth or decreasing hair loss, or for decreasing hair growth.

In another aspect of the present invention, a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 can be embedded in an injectable, biodegradable polymer for controlled, sustained release. For example, truncated, recombinant laminin-511 can be embedded into an injectable, biodegradable hydrogel with a narrow transition point between liquid and solid, and the hydrogel implanted subcutaneously or intradermally.

As will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reading this disclosure, each of the individual embodiments described and illustrated herein has discrete components and features

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which may be readily separated from or combined with the features of any of the other several embodiments without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention. Any recited method can be carried out in the order of events recited or in any other order which is logically possible. In the following, experimental procedures and examples will be described to illustrate parts of the invention.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

The following methods and materials were used in the examples that are described further below.

Exogenous proteins and hair rescuing assay. Truncated, recombinant laminin-511 (trimer of SEQ ID NOS: 4, 2, 3) was obtained from Dr. Kiyotoshi Sekiguchi from Japan (Osaka, Japan). As described (Li et al., 2003), freshly isolated E16.5 lama5^{-/-} null dorsal skin was incubated with either 80 µg/ml of truncated, recombinant laminin-511 or PBS as negative control overnight at 4° C. (n=6). Soaked skin was grafted onto the back of nude mice, and skins were harvested after 9 to 12 days.

Synchronization of Hair Cycle by Depilation-Induced Anagen Induction. 7-week-old mice were ordered by Stanford ARF. Briefly, on day 0, mice were anesthetized, and then a wax and rosin mixture was applied to the dorsal skin of mice with all hair follicles in telogen phase, as evidenced by the pink back skin color. Peeling off the wax/rosin mixture removed all hair shafts and immediately induced homogeneous anagen development over the entire depilated back skin area of the mouse, thus inducing a highly synchronized anagen development.

Pharmacological manipulations in vivo. Full-length laminin-511 was purchased from BioLamina (Solna, Sweden); 200 µl of Affi-gel blue beads (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.; 100 µm in diameter) were soaked with 200 µl of BSA (control) or 200 µl of 100 µg/ml of full-length laminin-511. Beads were then injected into the back skin of mice, with all hair follicles in the telogen stage (n=6 for the control group and n=6 for the group treated with full-length laminin-511), as identified by their pink back skin color. 50 µl of laminin-511 in a concentration of 100 µg/ml was injected intradermally every day post-injection for 5 days. Skin was harvested on day 7 after the last injection, when all depilated control hair follicles had reached the late anagen phase.

Chemotherapy-induced alopecia (CIA) model and treatment with full-length laminin-511 (trimer of SEQ ID NOS: 6-8). The back skin of C57BL/6 mice was depilated to induce late anagen phase VI. Mice received a single IP dose of 120 mg/kg cyclophosphamide (CYP) 9 days after depilation to reproduce alopecia. Mice were euthanized for macroscopic and microscopic tests at selected time points between days 10 and 32 following anagen induction. Quantitative histomorphometry was performed on Giemsa-stained 8 µm formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections, which were taken from defined back skin regions of different hair cycle stages. The degree of hair follicle (HF) dystrophy was evaluated using recently defined morphologic guidelines for classifying hair follicle dystrophy (Hendrix et al., 2005). Mice were treated with full-length laminin-511 starting 1 day before CYP injection, once daily for 5 days. Assessments of hair loss, HF cycling and HF dystrophy were performed according to the beforementioned morphologic guidelines for classifying hair follicle dystrophy.

Statistical methods. Data from in vitro and in vivo experiments are expressed as the mean±SD of at least triplicate determinations. Statistical comparisons were performed by Student's t test, and differences were considered significant at P<0.05.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are put forth so as to provide those of ordinary skill in the art with a complete disclosure and

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description of how to make and use the present invention; they are not intended to limit the scope of what the inventors regard as their invention. Unless indicated otherwise, part are parts by weight, molecular weight is average molecular weight, temperature is in degrees Centigrade, and pressure is atmospheric or near atmospheric.

Example 1

Localization of Hair Promoting Domain in Truncated, Recombinant Laminin-511

The truncated, recombinant laminin-511 trimer of SEQ ID NOS: 4, 2, 3 was tested in developing embryonic skin at embryonic day E16.5 in wildtype and laminin-511 deficient mice (lama5^{-/-} null) for its ability to rescue hair formation and to promote hair growth.

As described (Li et al., 2003), freshly isolated E16.5 lama5^{-/-} null dorsal skin was incubated with either 80 µg/ml truncated, recombinant laminin-511 or phosphate buffered saline (PBS) as negative control overnight at 4° C. (n=6). Soaked skin was grafted onto the back of nude mice, skins were harvested after 9-12 days and hair follicles in the skins were counted in hematoxylin and eosin stain (H & E).

As observable in FIGS. 1B and 1C, the number of hair follicles was significantly increased in lama5^{-/-} null skin that had been treated with truncated, recombinant laminin-511 versus treatment with PBS or BSA as negative control (FIG. 1A), indicating that truncated laminin-511 was active, on a qualitative basis, in promoting significant hair growth in the mouse xenograft compared to the untreated group.

Example 2

Full-Length Laminin-511 Promotes Hair Growth in Mice

Full-length laminin-511 (trimer of SEQ ID NOS:6-8) was found to be active, on a qualitative basis, in promoting significant hair growth in normal mouse skin, when injected daily for one week, following depilation (FIG. 2A right, and 2C) compared with a PBS-treated control group (FIG. 2A left, and 2B, left).

Next, the effect of full-length laminin-511 was tested following chemotherapy-induced alopecia (CIA). The back skin of C57BL/6 mice was depilated to induce early anagen hair cycle, and mice were given a single IP dose of 120 mg/kg cyclophosphamide (CYP) 9 days after depilation to reproduce alopecia. The mice reached complete baldness in average about 7 days after CYP injection, and were treated with PBS or full-length laminin-511 once daily for 7 days. Fourteen days after CYP injection (i.e. at the end of the laminin-511 7-day treatment), control normal mice that were depilated without CYP treatment showed complete hair growth (FIG. 3 A, D), hair in the CYP-treated mice was at dystrophic catagen stage (FIG. 3 B, E), while full length laminin-5,1-treated mice demonstrated hair growth (FIG. 3 C, F) much faster than the vehicle-only treated control group (FIG. 3 A, D).

Example 3

Preparation of Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) Mold

In one embodiment, molds for the microneedle devices of the present invention were fabricated as follows: a silicon wafer with oxide mask was patterned using standard contact lithographic techniques with thick photoresist and subjected to deep reactive ion etching. Residual photoresist was removed by oxygen plasma and the wafers were washed in

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sulfuric acid. To facilitate easy removal of molded materials, all wafers were silanized overnight in a vacuum chamber prior to use.

To prepare PDMS molds, PDMS monomer and curing agent (10:1 w/w, Dow Corning, Midland, Mich.) were mixed and poured onto silicon (Si)-wafers in a sterile Petri dish. To remove bubbles of trapped air, vacuum was applied for 20-30 min and the Petri dishes were gently rapped. To cure the PDMS, the Petri dish was incubated in a warm room (37° C.) overnight.

Example 4

Preparation of Protein Microneedles Arrays

In one embodiment of the present invention, 400 mg of 10 kD polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and 200 mg of mannitol were dissolved in 2.5 mL of MQ filtered water (Milli-Q, Millipore). 6 mg of protein (Lectin from *Triticum vulgaris* (wheat))

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was added to the resulting solution. The protein was stirred at 4° C. for 2 hours (Taieb et al., 2012).

A 1.5 cm×1.5 cm PDMS mold was drop cast with 100 µL of the above PVP/mannitol/lectin mixture. The mold was placed under vacuum for 5 min to remove the micro bubbles and stamped with steel needle array to remove micro bubbles. This process was repeated 5 times. The PDMS patch was then dried for 8 hrs. After that, 75 µL of the PVP/mannitol/lectin mixture was added. The resulting film was carefully peeled off the mold after 24 hrs.

Each microneedle has a textured surface and is sharp. The microneedles were stable at room temperature, retained its sharpness and texture in open atmosphere for several hours. The stability of the microneedles allows sufficient handling time in an open environment, which is important for its use for topical administration of the laminin-511 peptide trimers, as described infra.

TABLES

TABLE 1

depicting SEQ ID NO: 1, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 alpha-5 chain that contains both G4 and G5 domains: Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal 1161 amino acids (Ala2534-Ala3695) of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain					
2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	
AAEDAAG	QALQQADHTW	ATVVRQGLVD	RAQQLLANST	ALEEAMLQEQQ	
2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640
QRLGLVWAAL	QGARTQLRDV	RAKKDQLEAH	IQAAQAMLAM	DTDETSKKIA	HAKAVAAEAQ
2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700
DTATRVQSQL	QAMQENVERW	QGQYEGLRGQ	DLGQAVLDAG	HSVSTLEKTL	PQLLAKLSIL
2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760
ENRGVHNASL	ALSASIGRVR	ELIAQARGAA	SKVKVPMKFN	GRSGVQLRTP	RDLADLAAYT
2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820
ALKFYLQGPE	PEPGQGTEDR	FVMYMGSRQA	TGDYMGVSLR	DKKVHVYVQL	GEAGPAVLST
2830	2840	2850	2860	2870	2880
DEDIGEQFAA	VSLDRTLQFG	HMSVTVERQM	IQETKGDIVA	PGAEGLLNLR	PDDFVFYVGG
2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940
YPSTFTPPPL	LRFPGYRGCI	EMDTLNIEEV	SLYNFERTFQ	LDTAVDRPCA	RSKSTGDPWL
2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000
TDGSYLDGTG	FARISFDSQI	STTKRFEQEL	RLVSYSQVLF	FLKQSQFLC	LAVQBGSLVL
3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060
LYDFGAGLKK	AVPLQPPPL	TSASKAIQVF	LLGGSRRKRV	VRVERATVYS	VEQDNDLELA
3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120
DAYYLGGVPP	DQLPPSLRRL	FPTGGSVRGC	VKGIKALGKY	VDLKRINTTG	VSAGCTADLL
3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180
VGRAMTFHGH	GFLRLALSNV	APLTGNVYSG	FGFHSAQDSA	LLYYRASPDG	LCQVSLQQGR
3190	3200	3210	3220	3230	3240
VSLQLLRTEV	KTQAGFADGA	PHYVAFYSNA	TGVWLYVDDQ	LQQMKPHRGP	PPQLQPQPEG
3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300
PPRLLLGGLP	ESGTIYNFSG	CISNVFVQRL	LGPQRVFDLQ	QNLGSVNVST	GCAPALQAQT
3310	3320	3330	3340	3350	3360
PGLGPRGLQA	TARKASRRSR	QPARHPACML	PPHLRTRTDS	YQFGGSLSSH	LEFVGILARH
3370	3380	3390	3400	3410	3420
RNWPSLSMHV	LPRSSRGLLL	FTARLRPGSP	SLALFLSNHG	FVAQMEGLGT	RLRAQSRQRS
3430	3440	3450	3460	3470	3480
RPGRWHKVS	RWEKNRILLV	TDGARAWSQE	GPHRQHQGAE	HPQPHTLTVG	GLPASSHSSK

TABLE 1-continued

depicting SEQ ID NO: 1, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 alpha-5 chain that contains both G4 and G5 domains: Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal 1161 amino acids (Ala2534-Ala3695) of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain					
3490	3500	3510	3520	3530	3540
LPVTVGFSGC	VKRLRLHGRP	LGAPTRMAGV	TPCILGPLEA	GLFFPGSGGV	ITLDLPGATL
3550	3560	3570	3580	3590	3600
PDVGLELEVR	PLAVTGLIFH	LQQARTPPYL	QLQVTEKQVL	LRADDGAGEF	STSVTRPSVL
3610	3620	3630	3640	3650	3660
CDGQWHRLAV	MKSGNVLRLE	VDAQSNHTVG	PLLAAAAGAP	APLYLGGLPE	PMAVQPWPPA
3670	3680	3690			
YCGCMRRLAV	NRSPVAMTRS	VEVHGAVGAS	GCPAA		

TABLE 2

depicting SEQ ID NO: 2, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 beta-1 chain: Amino acid sequence of the 225 amino acids (Leu1561-Leu1786), approximately 30 kDa portion, of the laminin-511beta-1 chain					
1561	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610
LQHSAAADIAR	AEMLLLEEAKR	ASKSATDVKV	TADMVKEALE	EAEKAQVAEE	KAIKQADEDI
1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680
QGTQNLTSI	ESETAASEET	LFNASQRISE	LERNVEELKR	KAQNSGEAE	YIEKVVTYVK
1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740
QSAEDVKKTL	DGELDEKYKK	VENLIAKTE	ESADARRKAE	MLQNEAKTLL	AQANSKLQLL
1750	1760	1770	1780		
KDLERKYEDN	QRYLEDKAQE	LARLEGEVRS	LLKDISQKVA	VYSTCL	

TABLE 3

depicting SEQ ID NO: 3, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated Laminin-511 gamma-1 chain: Amino acid sequence of the 245 amino acid (Asn1364- Pro1609), approximately 33 kDa portion, of the laminin- 511 gamma-1 chain					
		1364	1370	1380	
		NDILNNL	KDFDRRVNDN		
1390	1400	1410	1420	1430	1440
KTAAEEALRK	IPAINQTITE	ANEKTREAQQ	ALGSAAADAT	EAKNKAREAE	RIASAVQKNA
1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500
TSTKAEAEERT	FAEVTDLNE	VNNMLKQLQE	AEKELKREQD	DADQDMMAG	MASQAAQEAE
1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560
INARKAKNSV	TSLLSIINDL	LEQLGQLDTV	DLNKLNEIEG	TLNKAKDEMK	VSDLDRKVSD
1570	1580	1590	1600		
LENEAKKQEA	AIMDYNRDIE	EIMKDIRNLE	DIRKTLPSGC	FNTPSIEKP	

TABLE 4

depicting SEQ ID NO: 4, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 alpha-5 chain that lacks the G4 and G5 domains: Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal 788 amino acids (Ala2534-3322), approximately 110 kDa portion, of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain					
2534	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580
AAEDAAG	QALQQADHTW	ATVVRQGLVD	RAQQQLLANST	ALEEAMLQE	

TABLE 4-continued

depicting SEQ ID NO: 4, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 alpha-5 chain that lacks the G4 and G5 domains:
Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal 788 amino acids (Ala2534-3322), approximately 110 kDa portion, of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain

2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640
QRLGLVWAAL	QGARTQLRDV	RAKKDQLEAH	IQAAQAMLAM	DTDETSKKIA	HAKAVAAEAQ
2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700
DTATRVQSQL	QAMQENVERW	QGQYEGLRGQ	DLGQAVLDAG	HSVSTLEKTL	PQLLAKLSIL
2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760
ENRGVHNASL	ALSASIGRVR	ELIAQARGAA	SKVKVPMKFN	GRSGVQLRTP	RDLADLAAYT
2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820
ALKFYLQGPE	PEPGQGTEDR	FVMYMGSRQA	TGDYMGVSLR	DKKVHWVYQL	GEAGPAVLSI
2830	2840	2850	2860	2870	2880
DEDIGEQFAA	VSLDRTLQFG	HMSVTVERQM	IQETKGDIVA	PGAEGLLNLR	PDDFVIFYVGG
2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940
YPSTFTPPPL	LRFPGYRGCI	EMDTLNEEVV	SLYNFERTFQ	LDTAVDRPCA	RSKSTGDPWL
2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000
TDGSYLDGTG	FARISFDSQI	STTKRFEQEL	RLVSYSGVLF	FLKQQSQFLC	LAVQEGSLVL
3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060
LYDFGAGLKK	AVPLQPPPL	TSASKAIQVF	LLGGSRKRLV	VRVERATVYS	VEQDNDLELA
3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120
DAYYLGGVPP	DQLPPSLRRL	FPTGGSVRGC	VKGIKALGKY	VDLRLNTTG	VSAGCTADLL
3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180
VGRAMTFHGH	GFLRLALSNV	APLTGNVYSG	FGFHSQAQDSA	LLYYRASPDG	LCQVSLQOGR
3190	3200	3210	3220	3230	3240
VSLQLLRTEV	KTQAGFADGA	PHYVAFYSNA	TGVWLYVDDQ	LQQMKPHRGP	PPELQPQPEG
3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300
PPRLLLGGLP	ESGTIYNFSG	CISNVFVQRL	LGPQRVFDLQ	QNLGSVNVST	GCAPALQAQT
3310	3320				
PGLGPRGLQA	TARKASRRSR	QPA			

TABLE 5

depicting SEQ ID NO: 5, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 alpha-5 chain that contains the G4 domain, but lacks the G5 domain.
Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal 910 amino acids (Ala2534-Ala3444) of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain

2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580
	AAEDAAG	QALQQADHTW	ATVVRQGLVD	RAQQLLANST	ALEEAMLEEQ
2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640
QRLGLVWAAL	QGARTQLRDV	RAKKDQLEAH	IQAAQAMLAM	DTDETSKKIA	HAKAVAAEAQ
2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700
DTATRVQSQL	QAMQENVERW	QGQYEGLRGQ	DLGQAVLDAG	HSVSTLEKTL	PQLLAKLSIL
2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760
ENRGVHNASL	ALSASIGRVR	ELIAQARGAA	SKVKVPMKFN	GRSGVQLRTP	RDLADLAAYT
2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820
ALKFYLQGPE	PEPGQGTEDR	FVMYMGSRQA	TGDYMGVSLR	DKKVHWVYQL	GEAGPAVLSI
2830	2840	2850	2860	2870	2880
DEDIGEQFAA	VSLDRTLQFG	HMSVTVERQM	IQETKGDIVA	PGAEGLLNLR	PDDFVIFYVGG
2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940
YPSTFTPPPL	LRFPGYRGCI	EMDTLNEEVV	SLYNFERTFQ	LDTAVDRPCA	RSKSTGDPWL
2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000
TDGSYLDGTG	FARISFDSQI	STTKRFEQEL	RLVSYSGVLF	FLFQQSQFLC	LAVQEGSLVL

TABLE 5-continued

depicting SEQ ID NO: 5, which is the amino acid sequence of the truncated laminin-511 alpha-5 chain that contains the G4 domain, but lacks the G5 domain.
Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal 910 amino acids (Ala2534-Ala3444) of the laminin-511 alpha-5 chain

3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060
LYDFGAGLKK	AVPLQPPPL	TSASKAIQVF	LLGGSFRFVL	VRVERATVYS	VEQDNDLELA
3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120
DAYYLLGGVPP	DQLPPSLRRL	FPTGGSVRGC	VKGIKALSKY	VDLKRLLNTTG	VSAGCTADLL
3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180
VGRAMTFHGH	GFLRLALSNV	APLTGNVYSG	FGFHSAQDSA	LLYYRASPDG	LCQVSLQQGR
3190	3200	3210	3220	3230	3240
VSLQLLRTEV	KTQAGFDGA	PHYVAFYSNA	TGVWLYVDDQ	LQQMKPHRGP	PPELQPQPEG
3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300
PPRLLLGGGLP	ESGTIYNFSG	CISNVFVQRL	LGPQRVFDLQ	QNLGSVNVST	GCAPALQAQT
3310	3320	3330	3340	3350	3360
PGLGPRGLQA	TARKASRRSR	QPARHPACML	PPHLRTRDS	YQFGGSLSSH	LEFVGILARH
3370	3380	3390	3400	3410	3420
RNWPSLSMHV	LPRSSRGLLL	FTARLRPGSP	SLALFLSNGH	FVAQMEGLGT	RLRAQSRQRS
3430	3440				
RPGRWHKVS	RWEKNRILLV	TDGA			

TABLE 6

depicting SEQ ID NO: 6, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 alpha-5 chain.
Protein Name = LAMA5_HUMAN Laminin subunit alpha-5
Gene = "LAMA5"
Size = 3695 A.A.
<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15230>

MAKRLCAGSALCVRGPPAPLLLVGLALLGAARAREEAGGFSLHPPYFNLAEGARIAA
SATCGEEAPARGSPRPRTEDLYCKLVGGPVAGGDPNQITIRGQYCDICTAANSNKAHPASNA
IDGTERWWQSPPLSRGLEYNVNVTLDLGQVFHVAYVLIKFANSRPDLWVLEERSMDFGR
TYQPWQFFASSKRDCLERFGPQTLERITRDDAAICTEYSRIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPG
AMNFSYSPLLREFTKATNVRLRFLRTNTLLGHLMGKALRDPVTTRYYYSIKDISIGSRC
VCHGHADACDAKDPDTPFRLQCTCQHNTCGGTCDRCCPGFNQQPWKPATANSANECQSCN
CYGHATDCYYDPEVDRRRASQSLDGTYYGGGVCIDCQHHTGVNCRCLPGFYRSPNHPL
DSPHVCRRNCNCSDFDTGTCEDLTGRCYCRPNFSGERCDCVCAEGFTGFPSCYPTPSSND
TREQVLPAQIVNCDSCAAGTQGNACRKDPRVGRCLCKPNFQGTGTHCELAPGFYGPQCQP
CQCSSPGVADDRCDPDTGQCRVGFEGATCDRCAPGYFHFPLCQLCGCSPAGTLPEGCD
EAGRCLCQPEFAGPHCDRCRPGYHGFNPNCQACTCDPRGALDQLCGAGGLCRCPGYTGTA
CQECSPGFHGFSPCVCHCSAEGSLHAACDPRSGQCSRPRVTGLRCDTCVPGAYNFPYC
EAGSCHPAGLAPVDPALPEAQVPCMCRAHVEGPSCDRCKPGFWGLSPSNPEGCTRCSDDL
RGTLLGVAECQPGTGQCFCKPHVCGQACASCKDGGFFGLDQADYFGCRSCRCDIGGALGQS
CEPRTGVRCRCPNTQGPTCSEFARDHYLPDLHHLRLELEEAATPEGHAVRFGFNPLEFEN
FSWRGYAQMAPVQPRIVARLNLTSDDLFWLVFRYVNRGAMSVSGRVSVREEGRSATCANC
TAQSQPVAFPPSTPEAFITVPQRGFGEFVLNPGTWALRVEAGVLLDYVLLPSAYYEA
ALLQLRVTEACTYRPSAQSGDNCLLYTHLPLDGFPSAAGLEALCRQDNSLPRPCPTEQL

TABLE 6-continued

<p>depicting SEQ ID NO: 6, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 alpha-5 chain.</p> <p>Protein Name = LAMA5_HUMAN Laminin subunit alpha-5</p> <p>Gene = "LAMA5"</p> <p>Size = 3695 A.A.</p> <p>http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15230</p>
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<p>SPSHPLITCTGSDVDVQLQVAVPQPGRYALVVEYANEDARQEVGVAVHTPQRAPQQGLL</p> <p>SLHPCLYSTLCRGTTARDTQDHLAVFHLDEASVRLTAEQARFPLHGVTLVPIEEFSPFV</p> <p>EPRVSCISSHGAFGPNSAACLPFRFPKPPQPIILRDCQVIPLPPGLPLTHAQDLTPAMSP</p> <p>AGPRPRPPTAVDPDAEPTLLREPQATVVFTTHVPTLGRYAFLLHGYQPAHPTFPVEVLIN</p> <p>AGRNVQGHANASFCPHGYGCRLLVVCEGQALLDVTHSELTVTVRVPKGRWLWLDYVLVVP</p> <p>ENVYSFGYLREEPLDKSYDFISHCAAQGYHISPSSSSLFCRNAAASLSLFYNNGARPCGC</p> <p>HEVGATGPTCEPFGGQCPCHAHVIGRDCSRCATGYWGFNCRPCDCGARLCELTGQCIC</p> <p>PPRTIPDPCLLCQPTFGCHPLVGCEECNCSGPGIQELTDPTCDTDSGQCKCRPNVTGRR</p> <p>CDTCSPGFHGYPRCRCDHEAGTAPGVCDPLTGQCYCKENVQGPCKDQCSLGTFSLDAA</p> <p>NPKGCTRCFCFGATERCRSSSYTRQEFVDMEGWVLLSTDQRQVPHERQPGTEMLRADLRH</p> <p>VPEAVPEAPPELYWQAPPSYLGDRVSSYGGTLRYELHSETQRGDVFVPMESRPDVVLQGN</p> <p>QMSITFLEPAYPTPGHVHRGQLQLVEGNFRHTETRTNTVSREELMMVLASLEQLQIRALFS</p> <p>QISSAVFLRRVALEVASPAGQALASNVELCLCPASYRGDSCQECAPGFYRDVKGLFLGR</p> <p>CVPCQCHGHSRDLPGSGVGVDCQHNTGEGHRCERQAGFVSSRDDPSAPCVSCPCPLSVP</p> <p>SNNFAEGCVLRGGRTQCLCKPGYAGASCERCAPGFFGNPLVLGSSCQPCDCSGNDPNLL</p> <p>FSDCDPLTGACRGCLRHTTGPCEICAPGFYGNALLPGNCTRCDCCTPCGTEACDPHSGHC</p> <p>LCKAGVTGRRCDRCQEGHFGFDGCGGCRPCACGPAAEGSECHPQSGQCHCRPGTMGPQCR</p> <p>ECAPGYWGLPEQGCRRQCPCGGRCDPHTGRCNCPGLSGERCDCSQQHQPVPVPGGPVGH</p> <p>SIHCEVCDHCVVLLDDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASSMAWARLHRLNASIADLQSQLR</p> <p>SPLGPRHETAQQLEVLQEQSTSLGQDARRLGQAVGTRDQASQLLAGTEATLGHAKTLA</p> <p>AIRAVDRTLSELMSQTGHLGLANASAPSGEQLRLTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAAEA</p> <p>ELAAQRLLARVQEQLSLWEENQALATQTRDLAQHEAGLMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQ</p> <p>LNSRNQERLEEALQRQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLHSLDQAKEELERLAAS</p> <p>LDGARTPLLQRMQTFSPAGSKRLVEAAEAHAQQQLGQALNLSSIILDVNQDRLTQRAIE</p> <p>ASNAYSRIQAVQAEDAAGQALQQADHTWATVVRQGLVDRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQ</p> <p>QRLGLVWAALQGARTQLRDVRAKDKQLEAHIQAAQAMLAMDTDETSSKIAHAKAVAAEAQ</p> <p>DTATRVQSQLQAMQENVERWQGYEGLRGQDLGQAVLDAGHSVSTLEKTLPLQLLAKLSIL</p> <p>ENRGVHNASLALSASIGRVRELIAQARGAASKVKVPMKFNGRSGVQLRTPRDLADLAAYT</p> <p>ALKFYLQGEPEPEPGQGTEDRFVYMGSRQATGDYMGVSLRDKKVHWVYQLGEAGPAVLIS</p> <p>DEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVERQMIQETKGDVAPGAEGLLNLRPDDFVFYVGG</p> <p>YPSTFTPPPLLRFPYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFQLDTAVDRPCARSKSTGDPWL</p> <p>TDGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQISTTKRFEQELRLVSYSGLVFLFKQSQFLCLAVQEGSLVL</p> <p>LYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRVLRVERATVYSVEQDNDLELA</p> <p>DAYYLGGVPPDQLPPSLRRLFPFTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRINTTGVSACTADLL</p> <p>VGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNVAPLTGNVYSGFGFSAQDSALLYRRASPDGLCQVSLQQGR</p> <p>VSLQLLRTEVKTQAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPHRGPPPELQPQPEG</p>

TABLE 6-continued

depicting SEQ ID NO: 6, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 alpha-5 chain. Protein Name = LAMA5_HUMAN Laminin subunit alpha-5 Gene = "LAMA5" Size = 3695 A.A. http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15230
PPRLLGLLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLGPPQRVFDLQQNLGSVNVSTGCAPALQAQT PGLGPRGLQATARKASRRSRQPARHPACMLPPHLRTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARH RNWPSLSMHVLPSSRGLLLFTARLRPGSPSLALFLSNGHFVAQMEGLGTRLRAQSRQRS RPGRWHKVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQEGPHRQHQAHPQPHTLFVGGLPASSHSSK LPVTVGFGSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGAPTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVI TLDLPGATL PDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQARTPPYLQLQVTEKQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPSVL CDGQWHRLAVMKSGNVLRLLEVDAQSNHTVGPLAAAAGAPAPLYLGGLEPEMAVQWPWPPA YCGCMRRLAVNRSPVAMTRSVVEVHGAVGASGCPAA

TABLE 7

depicting SEQ ID NO: 7, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 beta-1 chain Protein Name = LAMB1_HUMAN Laminin subunit beta-1 Gene = "LAMB1" Size = 1786 A.A. http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07942
MGLLQLLAFSLALCRARVRAQEPEFSYGCAEGSCYPATGDL LIGRAQKLSVTSTCGLHK PEPYCIVSHLQEDKKCFICNSQDPYHETLNPDSHLIENVVTFAPNRLKIWWQSENGVEN VTIQDLLEAEFHFTHLIMTFKTRPAAMLIERSDFGKTWGVYRYFAYDCEASFPGISTG PMKKVDDIICDSRYSDIEPSTEGEVIFRALDPAFKIEDPYSPIQNLLKITNLRIKFVKL HTLGDNL LDSRMEIREKYYYAVYDMVVRGNCFCYGHASECAPVDGFNEEVEGMVHGHC MC RHNTKGLNCELMDPYHDL PWRPAEGRNSNACKKCNNEHSISCHFDMAVYLATGNVSGG VCDDCQHNTMGRNCEQCKPFYYQHPERDIRDPNFCERCTCDPAGSQNEGICDSYTDFTG LIAGQCRCRKLNVEGEHCDVCKEGFYDLSSDPFGCKSCACNPLGTIPGGNPCDSETHCY CKRLVTGQHCDQCLPEHWGLSNDLDGCRPCDCDLGGALNNSCFAESGQCSCRPHMIGRQC NEVEPGYYFATLDHYLYEAEENLGPVGSIVERQYIQDRIPSWTGAGFVRVPEGAYLEFF IDNIPYSMEYDILIRYEPQLPDHWEKAVITVQRPGRIPTSSRCGNTIPDDDNQVVSLS PG SRYVVLPRPVCFEKGTNYTVRLELPQYTSSDSVESPYTLIDSLVLMPYCKSLDIFTVGG SGDGVVTNSAWETFQRYRCLENSRSVVKTPMTDVC RNIIFSISALLHQTGLACECDPQGS LSSVCDPNGGQCQCRPNVVGRTCNRCAPGTFGFGPSGCKPCECHLQGSVNAFCNPVTGQC HCFQG VYARQCDCRCLPGHWGFPSCQPCQCNGHADD CDPVTGECLNCQDYTMGHNCERCLA GYYGDP IIGSGDHCRPCPCPDGPD SGRQFARSCYQDPVTLQLACVCDPGYIGSRCDDCAS GYFGNPSEVGGSCQPCQCHNNIDTTDPEACDKETGRCLKLYHTEGEHCQFCRFGYYGDA LQQDCRKCVCNYLGTVQEHGNSDCQCDKATGQCLCLPNVIGQNCDRCAPNTWQLASGTG CDPCNCNAAHSFGPSCNEFTGQCQCM PGFGGRTCSECQELFWGDPDVECRACDCDPRGIE TPQCDQSTGQCVCVEGVEGPRCDKCTRGYSGVFPDCTPCHQCFALWDV IIAELTNRTHRF LEKAKALKISGVIGPYRETVD SVERKVSEIKDILAQSPA AEPLKNIGNLFEEAEKLIKDV TEMMAQVEVKLSDTTSQSNSTAKELDSLQTEAESLDNTVKELAEQLEFIKNSDIRGALDS

TABLE 7-continued

depicting SEQ ID NO: 7, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 beta-1 chain Protein Name = LAMB1_HUMAN Laminin subunit beta-1 Gene = "LAMB1" Size = 1786 A.A. http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07942
ITKYPQMSLEAEERNASTTEPNSTVEQSALMRDRVEDVMMERESQFKKEQEEQARLLDE
LAGKLQSLDLASAAEMTCGTPPGASCSETECGGPNCRTEGERKCGGPGCGGLVTVAHNA
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RNLIKQIRNFLTQDSADLDSIEAVANEVLKMEMPSTPQQLQNLTEDIRERVESLSQVEVI
LQHSAAADIARAEMLEEKRAKSKSATDVKVTADMVKEALEEAEKAQVAAEKAIKQADEDI
QGTQNLTLTSESATAEETLFNASQRISELERNVEELKRKAAQNSGEAEYIEKVYTVK
QSAEDVKKTLDGELDEKYKKVENLIAKKTEESADARRKAEMLQNEAKTLAQANSKLQLL
KDLERKYEDNQRYLEDKAQELARLEGEVRSLLKDISQKVAVYSTCL

TABLE 8

depicting SEQ ID NO: 8, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 gamma-1 chain. Protein Name = LAMC1_HUMAN Laminin subunit gamma-1 Gene = "LAMC1" Size = 1609 A.A. http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11047
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VTVVATNTCGTPPEEYCVQGTGVTGVTKSCHLCDAGQPHLQHGAAFLTQDYNQADTTWQWS
QTMLAGVQYPSSINLTLHLGKAFDITYVRLKPHTSRPESFAIYKRTREDGPWIPYQYYSG
SCENTYSKANRGFIRTGGDEQALCTDEFSDISPLTGGNVAFSTLEGRPSAYNFDNSPVL
QEWVTATDIRVTNLRLNTFGDEVFNDPKVLKSYYYAISDFAVGGRCCKNGHASECMKNEF
DKLVCNCKHNTYGVDCCKLPFFNDRPWRATAESASECLPCDCNGRSQECYFDPPELYRS
TGHGHCTNCQDNTDGAHCERCENFFRLGNNEACSSCHCSPVGSLSLTCQDSYGRCSCKP
GVMGDKCDRCQPGFHSLEAGCRPCSCDPSGSIDECNIETGRCVCKDNVEGFNCERCKPG
FFNLESSNPRGCTPCFCFGHSSVCTNAVGYSVYSISSTFQIDEDGWRAEQRDGSEASLEW
SSERQDIAVISDSYFPRYFIAPAKFLGKQVLSYGNLSFSFRVDRDTRLAEDLVLEGA
GLRVSVPILAQNSYPSETTVKYVFRLEADYDYPWRPALTPFEFQKLLNNLTSIKIRGTY
SERSAGYLDVTLASARPGGPVATWVESCTCPVGYGGQFCMCLSGYRRETPNLGPYSP
CVLCACNGHSETCDPETGVCNCRDNTAGPHCEKCSGGYGDSTAGTSSDCQPCPCPGSS
CAVVPKTKEVVCTNCPTGTGKRCELCDGYFGDPLGRNGPVRLCRLCQCSNIDPNAV
NCNRLTGECLKCIYNTAGFYCDRCKDGFPGNPLAPNPADKCKACNLYGTMKQSSCNP
VTGQCECLPHVTGQDCGACDPGFYNLQSGQGCERCDCALGSTNGQCDIRTGQCECQPGI
TGQHCECEVNHFGFGPEGCKPCDCHPEGSLSLQCKDDGRCECREGFVGNRCDQCEENYF
YNRSWPGCQECPCACYRLVKDKVADHRVKLQELSLIANLGTDEMVTQAFEDRLKEAER
EVMDLLREAQDVKDQNLMDRLQRVNNTLSSQISRLQNIIRNTIETGNLAEQARAHVEN
TERLIEIASRELEKAKVAAANVSTQPESTGDPNNMTLLAEARKLAERHKQEADDIVRV
AKTANDTSTEAYNLLRLTAGENQTAPEIEELNRKYEQAKNISQDLEKQAAARVHEEAKRA
GDKAVEIYASVAQLSPLDSETLENEANNIKMEAENLEQLIDQKLDYEDLREDMRGKELE

TABLE 8-continued

depicting SEQ ID NO: 8, which is the amino acid sequence of the full-length laminin-511 gamma-1 chain.

Protein Name = LAMC1_HUMAN Laminin subunit gamma-1
Gene = "LAMC1"
Size = 1609 A.A.

<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11047>

VKNLLEKGTQQTADQLLARADAAKALAEAAKGRDTLQEANDILNNLKDFDRRVNDN
KTAAEEALRKIPAINQTITEANEKTREAAQALGSAADATEAKNKAHEAERIASAVQKNA
TSTKAEAEERTFAEVTDLNNEVNNMLKQLQEAKEKLRKQDDADQMMAGMASQAQAEAE
INARKAKNSVTSLLSIINDLLEQLGQLDVTDLNKLNEIEGTLNKADEMKVSDLDKRVSD
LENEAKKQEAAIMDYNRDIEEIMKDIRNLEDIRKTLPSGCFNTPSIEKP

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SEQUENCE LISTING

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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35          40          45
Arg Leu Gly Leu Val Trp Ala Ala Leu Gln Gly Ala Arg Thr Gln Leu
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Asp Ala Gly His Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Glu Lys Thr Leu Pro Gln Leu
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Leu Ala Lys Leu Ser Ile Leu Glu Asn Arg Gly Val His Asn Ala Ser
165         170         175
Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Arg Val Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln
180         185         190
Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Ser Lys Val Lys Val Pro Met Lys Phe Asn Gly
195         200         205
Arg Ser Gly Val Gln Leu Arg Thr Pro Arg Asp Leu Ala Asp Leu Ala
210         215         220
Ala Tyr Thr Ala Leu Lys Phe Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro
225         230         235         240
Gly Gln Gly Thr Glu Asp Arg Phe Val Met Tyr Met Gly Ser Arg Gln
245         250         255
Ala Thr Gly Asp Tyr Met Gly Val Ser Leu Arg Asp Lys Lys Val His
260         265         270
Trp Val Tyr Gln Leu Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro Ala Val Leu Ser Ile Asp
275         280         285
Glu Asp Ile Gly Glu Gln Phe Ala Ala Val Ser Leu Asp Arg Thr Leu
290         295         300
Gln Phe Gly His Met Ser Val Thr Val Glu Arg Gln Met Ile Gln Glu
305         310         315         320
Thr Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Glu Gly Leu Leu Asn Leu
325         330         335
Arg Pro Asp Asp Phe Val Phe Tyr Val Gly Gly Tyr Pro Ser Thr Phe
340         345         350
Thr Pro Pro Pro Leu Leu Arg Phe Pro Gly Tyr Arg Gly Cys Ile Glu
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Leu Lys Gln Gln Ser Gln Phe Leu Cys Leu Ala Val Gln Glu Gly Ser	450	455	460
Leu Val Leu Leu Tyr Asp Phe Gly Ala Gly Leu Lys Lys Ala Val Pro	465	470	475
Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Leu Thr Ser Ala Ser Lys Ala Ile Gln Val	485	490	495
Phe Leu Leu Gly Gly Ser Arg Lys Arg Val Leu Val Arg Val Glu Arg	500	505	510
Ala Thr Val Tyr Ser Val Glu Gln Asp Asn Asp Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp	515	520	525
Ala Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Gly Val Pro Pro Asp Gln Leu Pro Pro Ser Leu	530	535	540
Arg Arg Leu Phe Pro Thr Gly Gly Ser Val Arg Gly Cys Val Lys Gly	545	550	555
Ile Lys Ala Leu Gly Lys Tyr Val Asp Leu Lys Arg Leu Asn Thr Thr	565	570	575
Gly Val Ser Ala Gly Cys Thr Ala Asp Leu Leu Val Gly Arg Ala Met	580	585	590
Thr Phe His Gly His Gly Phe Leu Arg Leu Ala Leu Ser Asn Val Ala	595	600	605
Pro Leu Thr Gly Asn Val Tyr Ser Gly Phe Gly Phe His Ser Ala Gln	610	615	620
Asp Ser Ala Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Gly Leu Cys Gln	625	630	635
Val Ser Leu Gln Gln Gly Arg Val Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Arg Thr Glu	645	650	655
Val Lys Thr Gln Ala Gly Phe Ala Asp Gly Ala Pro His Tyr Val Ala	660	665	670
Phe Tyr Ser Asn Ala Thr Gly Val Trp Leu Tyr Val Asp Asp Gln Leu	675	680	685
Gln Gln Met Lys Pro His Arg Gly Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Gln Pro Gln	690	695	700
Pro Glu Gly Pro Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Leu Pro Glu Ser Gly	705	710	715
Thr Ile Tyr Asn Phe Ser Gly Cys Ile Ser Asn Val Phe Val Gln Arg	725	730	735
Leu Leu Gly Pro Gln Arg Val Phe Asp Leu Gln Gln Asn Leu Gly Ser	740	745	750
Val Asn Val Ser Thr Gly Cys Ala Pro Ala Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Pro	755	760	765
Gly Leu Gly Pro Arg Gly Leu Gln Ala Thr Ala Arg Lys Ala Ser Arg	770	775	780
Arg Ser Arg Gln Pro Ala Arg His Pro Ala Cys Met Leu Pro Pro His	785	790	795
Leu Arg Thr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr Gln Phe Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser Ser	805	810	815

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Leu Ser Met His Val Leu Pro Arg Ser Ser Arg Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe
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Thr Ala Arg Leu Arg Pro Gly Ser Pro Ser Leu Ala Leu Phe Leu Ser
 850 855 860

Asn Gly His Phe Val Ala Gln Met Glu Gly Leu Gly Thr Arg Leu Arg
 865 870 875 880

Ala Gln Ser Arg Gln Arg Ser Arg Pro Gly Arg Trp His Lys Val Ser
 885 890 895

Val Arg Trp Glu Lys Asn Arg Ile Leu Leu Val Thr Asp Gly Ala Arg
 900 905 910

Ala Trp Ser Gln Glu Gly Pro His Arg Gln His Gln Gly Ala Glu His
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Pro Gln Pro His Thr Leu Phe Val Gly Gly Leu Pro Ala Ser Ser His
 930 935 940

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Gly Ser Gly Gly Val Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr Leu Pro
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Leu Ile Phe His Leu Gly Gln Ala Arg Thr Pro Pro Tyr Leu Gln
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 1085 1090 1095

Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Tyr Leu Gly
 1100 1105 1110

Gly Leu Pro Glu Pro Met Ala Val Gln Pro Trp Pro Pro Ala Tyr
 1115 1120 1125

Cys Gly Cys Met Arg Arg Leu Ala Val Asn Arg Ser Pro Val Ala
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Val	Lys	Thr	Gln	Ala	Gly	Phe	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ala	Pro	His	Tyr	Val	Ala
			660					665					670		
Phe	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ala	Thr	Gly	Val	Trp	Leu	Tyr	Val	Asp	Asp	Gln	Leu
		675					680					685			
Gln	Gln	Met	Lys	Pro	His	Arg	Gly	Pro	Pro	Pro	Glu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gln
		690				695					700				
Pro	Glu	Gly	Pro	Pro	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Gly
705					710					715					720
Thr	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Gly	Cys	Ile	Ser	Asn	Val	Phe	Val	Gln	Arg
			725						730					735	
Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Gln	Arg	Val	Phe	Asp	Leu	Gln	Gln	Asn	Leu	Gly	Ser
			740					745					750		
Val	Asn	Val	Ser	Thr	Gly	Cys	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Gln	Thr	Pro
		755					760					765			
Gly	Leu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Gly	Leu	Gln	Ala	Thr	Ala	Arg	Lys	Ala	Ser	Arg
	770					775					780				
Arg	Ser	Arg	Gln	Pro	Ala										
785					790										

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
 <211> LENGTH: 911
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(911)

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Gln	Ala	Asp	His	Thr
1				5					10					15	
Trp	Ala	Thr	Val	Val	Arg	Gln	Gly	Leu	Val	Asp	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gln	Leu
		20						25					30		
Leu	Ala	Asn	Ser	Thr	Ala	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Met	Leu	Gln	Glu	Gln	Gln
		35				40						45			
Arg	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Trp	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ala	Arg	Thr	Gln	Leu
	50				55						60				
Arg	Asp	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Lys	Asp	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ala	His	Ile	Gln	Ala
65				70					75					80	
Ala	Gln	Ala	Met	Leu	Ala	Met	Asp	Thr	Asp	Glu	Thr	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ile
			85					90						95	
Ala	His	Ala	Lys	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Gln	Asp	Thr	Ala	Thr	Arg
		100					105						110		
Val	Gln	Ser	Gln	Leu	Gln	Ala	Met	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Glu	Arg	Trp	Gln
		115				120						125			
Gly	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Gly	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gly	Gln	Ala	Val	Leu
	130					135					140				
Asp	Ala	Gly	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Thr	Leu	Glu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gln	Leu
145					150					155					160
Leu	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ile	Leu	Glu	Asn	Arg	Gly	Val	His	Asn	Ala	Ser
			165						170					175	
Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile	Gly	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Gln
			180					185					190		
Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Lys	Val	Lys	Val	Pro	Met	Lys	Phe	Asn	Gly
		195					200						205		

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Arg	Ser	Gly	Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	Thr	Pro	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ala
210						215					220				
Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Leu	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Pro	Glu	Pro	Glu	Pro
225					230					235					240
Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Glu	Asp	Arg	Phe	Val	Met	Tyr	Met	Gly	Ser	Arg	Gln
				245					250					255	
Ala	Thr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Met	Gly	Val	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asp	Lys	Lys	Val	His
			260					265					270		
Trp	Val	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asp
		275					280					285			
Glu	Asp	Ile	Gly	Glu	Gln	Phe	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	Leu	Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu
290						295					300				
Gln	Phe	Gly	His	Met	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Arg	Gln	Met	Ile	Gln	Glu
305					310					315					320
Thr	Lys	Gly	Asp	Thr	Val	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ala	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Asn	Leu
				325					330					335	
Arg	Pro	Asp	Asp	Phe	Val	Phe	Tyr	Val	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Thr	Phe
			340					345					350		
Thr	Pro	Pro	Pro	Leu	Leu	Arg	Phe	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Cys	Ile	Glu
		355					360					365			
Met	Asp	Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Glu	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Glu	Arg
370						375					380				
Thr	Phe	Gln	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Pro	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser	Lys
385					390					395					400
Ser	Thr	Gly	Asp	Pro	Trp	Leu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Gly	Thr
				405					410					415	
Gly	Phe	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ser	Phe	Asp	Ser	Gln	Ile	Ser	Thr	Thr	Lys	Arg
			420					425					430		
Phe	Glu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Val	Leu	Phe	Phe
		435					440					445			
Leu	Lys	Gln	Gln	Ser	Gln	Phe	Leu	Cys	Leu	Ala	Val	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ser
450						455					460				
Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ala	Val	Pro
465					470					475					480
Leu	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ile	Gln	Val
				485					490					495	
Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Arg	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu	Val	Arg	Val	Glu	Arg
			500					505					510		
Ala	Thr	Val	Tyr	Ser	Val	Glu	Gln	Asp	Asn	Asp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ala	Asp
						515					520		525		
Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Asp	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Leu
	530					535					540				
Arg	Arg	Leu	Phe	Pro	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Arg	Gly	Cys	Val	Lys	Gly
545					550					555					560
Ile	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Val	Asp	Leu	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	Thr	Thr
				565					570					575	
Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Cys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Leu	Leu	Val	Gly	Arg	Ala	Met
			580					585					590		
Thr	Phe	His	Gly	His	Gly	Phe	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn	Val	Ala
		595					600					605			
Pro	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asn	Val	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Phe	Gly	Phe	His	Ser	Ala	Gln
610						615					620				

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Asp Ser Ala Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Gly Leu Cys Gln
625                               630                               635                               640

Val Ser Leu Gln Gln Gly Arg Val Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Arg Thr Glu
                               645                               650                               655

Val Lys Thr Gln Ala Gly Phe Ala Asp Gly Ala Pro His Tyr Val Ala
                               660                               665                               670

Phe Tyr Ser Asn Ala Thr Gly Val Trp Leu Tyr Val Asp Asp Gln Leu
                               675                               680                               685

Gln Gln Met Lys Pro His Arg Gly Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Gln Pro Gln
690                               695                               700

Pro Glu Gly Pro Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Leu Pro Glu Ser Gly
705                               710                               715                               720

Thr Ile Tyr Asn Phe Ser Gly Cys Ile Ser Asn Val Phe Val Gln Arg
                               725                               730                               735

Leu Leu Gly Pro Gln Arg Val Phe Asp Leu Gln Gln Asn Leu Gly Ser
740                               745                               750

Val Asn Val Ser Thr Gly Cys Ala Pro Ala Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Pro
755                               760                               765

Gly Leu Gly Pro Arg Gly Leu Gln Ala Thr Ala Arg Lys Ala Ser Arg
770                               775                               780

Arg Ser Arg Gln Pro Ala Arg His Pro Ala Cys Met Leu Pro Pro His
785                               790                               795                               800

Leu Arg Thr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr Gln Phe Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser Ser
805                               810                               815

His Leu Glu Phe Val Gly Ile Leu Ala Arg His Arg Asn Trp Pro Ser
820                               825                               830

Leu Ser Met His Val Leu Pro Arg Ser Ser Arg Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe
835                               840                               845

Thr Ala Arg Leu Arg Pro Gly Ser Pro Ser Leu Ala Leu Phe Leu Ser
850                               855                               860

Asn Gly His Phe Val Ala Gln Met Glu Gly Leu Gly Thr Arg Leu Arg
865                               870                               875                               880

Ala Gln Ser Arg Gln Arg Ser Arg Pro Gly Arg Trp His Lys Val Ser
885                               890                               895

Val Arg Trp Glu Lys Asn Arg Ile Leu Leu Val Thr Asp Gly Ala
900                               905                               910

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 3695
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(3695)

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<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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Met Ala Lys Arg Leu Cys Ala Gly Ser Ala Leu Cys Val Arg Gly Pro
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Arg Gly Pro Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala
20           25           30

Ala Arg Ala Arg Glu Glu Ala Gly Gly Gly Phe Ser Leu His Pro Pro
35           40           45

Tyr Phe Asn Leu Ala Glu Gly Ala Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Ala Thr Cys
50           55           60

Gly Glu Glu Ala Pro Ala Arg Gly Ser Pro Arg Pro Thr Glu Asp Leu
65           70           75           80

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Tyr	Cys	Lys	Leu	Val	Gly	Gly	Pro	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gln	
				85					90					95		
Thr	Ile	Arg	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Cys	Asp	Ile	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ala	Asn	Ser	Asn	
			100					105					110			
Lys	Ala	His	Pro	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ile	Asp	Gly	Thr	Glu	Arg	Trp	Trp	
			115				120					125				
Gln	Ser	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Val	Asn	Val	
			130				135				140					
Thr	Leu	Asp	Leu	Gly	Gln	Val	Phe	His	Val	Ala	Tyr	Val	Leu	Ile	Lys	
			145		150					155					160	
Phe	Ala	Asn	Ser	Pro	Arg	Pro	Asp	Leu	Trp	Val	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ser	Met	
			165					170						175		
Asp	Phe	Gly	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Pro	Trp	Gln	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ser	Lys	
			180					185					190			
Arg	Asp	Cys	Leu	Glu	Arg	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Thr	
			195				200				205					
Arg	Asp	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ile	Cys	Thr	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ile	Val	Pro	
			210			215					220					
Leu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Glu	Ile	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Asn	Gly	Arg	Pro	Gly	
			225		230				235					240		
Ala	Met	Asn	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Leu	Arg	Glu	Phe	Thr	Lys	Ala	
			245					250						255		
Thr	Asn	Val	Arg	Leu	Arg	Phe	Leu	Arg	Thr	Asn	Thr	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	
			260				265					270				
Leu	Met	Gly	Lys	Ala	Leu	Arg	Asp	Pro	Thr	Val	Thr	Arg	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	
		275				280					285					
Tyr	Ser	Ile	Lys	Asp	Ile	Ser	Ile	Gly	Gly	Arg	Cys	Val	Cys	His	Gly	
		290			295					300						
His	Ala	Asp	Ala	Cys	Asp	Ala	Lys	Asp	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Phe	Arg	Leu	
			305		310				315						320	
Gln	Cys	Thr	Cys	Gln	His	Asn	Thr	Cys	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	
			325					330					335			
Cys	Pro	Gly	Phe	Asn	Gln	Gln	Pro	Trp	Lys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ser	
			340				345					350				
Ala	Asn	Glu	Cys	Gln	Ser	Cys	Asn	Cys	Tyr	Gly	His	Ala	Thr	Asp	Cys	
		355				360				365						
Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Glu	Val	Asp	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Asp	
		370			375					380						
Gly	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val	Cys	Ile	Asp	Cys	Gln	His	His	Thr	
			385		390				395					400		
Thr	Gly	Val	Asn	Cys	Glu	Arg	Cys	Leu	Pro	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Pro	
			405				410						415			
Asn	His	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ser	Pro	His	Val	Cys	Arg	Arg	Cys	Asn	Cys	Glu	
			420				425					430				
Ser	Asp	Phe	Thr	Asp	Gly	Thr	Cys	Glu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Gly	Arg	Cys	Tyr	
		435				440					445					
Cys	Arg	Pro	Asn	Phe	Ser	Gly	Glu	Arg	Cys	Asp	Val	Cys	Ala	Glu	Gly	
		450			455					460						
Phe	Thr	Gly	Phe	Pro	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asp	
			465		470				475					480		
Thr	Arg	Glu	Gln	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ile	Val	Asn	Cys	Asp	Cys	
			485				490						495			

Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gly	Asn	Ala	Cys	Arg	Lys	Asp	Pro	Arg	Val
			500					505					510		
Gly	Arg	Cys	Leu	Cys	Lys	Pro	Asn	Phe	Gln	Gly	Thr	His	Cys	Glu	Leu
		515					520					525			
Cys	Ala	Pro	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Cys	Gln	Pro	Cys	Gln	Cys	Ser
		530				535					540				
Ser	Pro	Gly	Val	Ala	Asp	Asp	Arg	Cys	Asp	Pro	Asp	Thr	Gly	Gln	Cys
545					550					555					560
Arg	Cys	Arg	Val	Gly	Phe	Glu	Gly	Ala	Thr	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	Ala	Pro
				565				570						575	
Gly	Tyr	Phe	His	Phe	Pro	Leu	Cys	Gln	Leu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ser	Pro	Ala
			580					585					590		
Gly	Thr	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Cys	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gly	Arg	Cys	Leu	Cys	Gln
			595				600					605			
Pro	Glu	Phe	Ala	Gly	Pro	His	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	Arg	Pro	Gly	Tyr	His
						615					620				
Gly	Phe	Pro	Asn	Cys	Gln	Ala	Cys	Thr	Cys	Asp	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ala	Leu
625					630					635					640
Asp	Gln	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	Arg	Cys	Arg	Pro	Gly	Tyr
				645				650					655		
Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala	Cys	Gln	Glu	Cys	Ser	Pro	Gly	Phe	His	Gly	Phe	Pro
			660					665					670		
Ser	Cys	Val	Pro	Cys	His	Cys	Ser	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Leu	His	Ala	Ala
							680					685			
Cys	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ser	Gly	Gln	Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Pro	Arg	Val	Thr	Gly
		690				695					700				
Leu	Arg	Cys	Asp	Thr	Cys	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Pro	Tyr	Cys
705					710					715					720
Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Cys	His	Pro	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Asp	Pro	Ala
				725					730					735	
Leu	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gln	Val	Pro	Cys	Met	Cys	Arg	Ala	His	Val	Glu	Gly
			740					745					750		
Pro	Ser	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	Lys	Pro	Gly	Phe	Trp	Gly	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ser
			755				760					765			
Asn	Pro	Glu	Gly	Cys	Thr	Arg	Cys	Ser	Cys	Asp	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr	Leu
						775					780				
Gly	Gly	Val	Ala	Glu	Cys	Gln	Pro	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gln	Cys	Phe	Cys	Lys
785					790					795					800
Pro	His	Val	Cys	Gly	Gln	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ser	Cys	Lys	Asp	Gly	Phe	Phe
				805					810					815	
Gly	Leu	Asp	Gln	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Cys	Arg	Ser	Cys	Arg	Cys	Asp
			820					825					830		
Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gly	Gln	Ser	Cys	Glu	Pro	Arg	Thr	Gly	Val	Cys
			835				840					845			
Arg	Cys	Arg	Pro	Asn	Thr	Gln	Gly	Pro							

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915	920	925
Trp Leu Val Phe Arg Tyr Val Asn Arg Gly Ala Met Ser Val Ser Gly 930 935 940		
Arg Val Ser Val Arg Glu Glu Gly Arg Ser Ala Thr Cys Ala Asn Cys 945 950 955 960		
Thr Ala Gln Ser Gln Pro Val Ala Phe Pro Pro Ser Thr Glu Pro Ala 965 970 975		
Phe Ile Thr Val Pro Gln Arg Gly Phe Gly Glu Pro Phe Val Leu Asn 980 985 990		
Pro Gly Thr Trp Ala Leu Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Gly Val Leu Leu Asp 995 1000 1005		
Tyr Val Val Leu Leu Pro Ser Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Ala Ala Leu Leu 1010 1015 1020		
Gln Leu Arg Val Thr Glu Ala Cys Thr Tyr Arg Pro Ser Ala Gln 1025 1030 1035		
Gln Ser Gly Asp Asn Cys Leu Leu Tyr Thr His Leu Pro Leu Asp 1040 1045 1050		
Gly Phe Pro Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu Glu Ala Leu Cys Arg Gln Asp 1055 1060 1065		
Asn Ser Leu Pro Arg Pro Cys Pro Thr Glu Gln Leu Ser Pro Ser 1070 1075 1080		
His Pro Pro Leu Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly Ser Asp Val Asp Val Gln 1085 1090 1095		
Leu Gln Val Ala Val Pro Gln Pro Gly Arg Tyr Ala Leu Val Val 1100 1105 1110		
Glu Tyr Ala Asn Glu Asp Ala Arg Gln Glu Val Gly Val Ala Val 1115 1120 1125		
His Thr Pro Gln Arg Ala Pro Gln Gln Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu His 1130 1135 1140		
Pro Cys Leu Tyr Ser Thr Leu Cys Arg Gly Thr Ala Arg Asp Thr 1145 1150 1155		
Gln Asp His Leu Ala Val Phe His Leu Asp Ser Glu Ala Ser Val 1160 1165 1170		
Arg Leu Thr Ala Glu Gln Ala Arg Phe Phe Leu His Gly Val Thr 1175 1180 1185		
Leu Val Pro Ile Glu Glu Phe Ser Pro Glu Phe Val Glu Pro Arg 1190 1195 1200		
Val Ser Cys Ile Ser Ser His Gly Ala Phe Gly Pro Asn Ser Ala 1205 1210 1215		
Ala Cys Leu Pro Ser Arg Phe Pro Lys Pro Pro Gln Pro Ile Ile 1220 1225 1230		
Leu Arg Asp Cys Gln Val Ile Pro Leu Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Leu 1235 1240 1245		
Thr His Ala Gln Asp Leu Thr Pro Ala Met Ser Pro Ala Gly Pro 1250 1255 1260		
Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Ala Val Asp Pro Asp Ala Glu Pro Thr 1265 1270 1275		
Leu Leu Arg Glu Pro Gln Ala Thr Val Val Phe Thr Thr His Val 1280 1285 1290		
Pro Thr Leu Gly Arg Tyr Ala Phe Leu Leu His Gly Tyr Gln Pro 1295 1300 1305		
Ala His Pro Thr Phe Pro Val Glu Val Leu Ile Asn Ala Gly Arg 1310 1315 1320		

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Val Trp	Gln Gly His Ala Asn	Ala Ser Phe Cys Pro	His Gly Tyr
1325	1330	1335	
Gly Cys	Arg Thr Leu Val Val	Cys Glu Gly Gln Ala	Leu Leu Asp
1340	1345	1350	
Val Thr	His Ser Glu Leu Thr	Val Thr Val Arg Val	Pro Lys Gly
1355	1360	1365	
Arg Trp	Leu Trp Leu Asp Tyr	Val Leu Val Val Pro	Glu Asn Val
1370	1375	1380	
Tyr Ser	Phe Gly Tyr Leu Arg	Glu Glu Pro Leu Asp	Lys Ser Tyr
1385	1390	1395	
Asp Phe	Ile Ser His Cys Ala	Ala Gln Gly Tyr His	Ile Ser Pro
1400	1405	1410	
Ser Ser	Ser Ser Leu Phe Cys	Arg Asn Ala Ala Ala	Ser Leu Ser
1415	1420	1425	
Leu Phe	Tyr Asn Asn Gly Ala	Arg Pro Cys Gly Cys	His Glu Val
1430	1435	1440	
Gly Ala	Thr Gly Pro Thr Cys	Glu Pro Phe Gly Gly	Gln Cys Pro
1445	1450	1455	
Cys His	Ala His Val Ile Gly	Arg Asp Cys Ser Arg	Cys Ala Thr
1460	1465	1470	
Gly Tyr	Trp Gly Phe Pro Asn	Cys Arg Pro Cys Asp	Cys Gly Ala
1475	1480	1485	
Arg Leu	Cys Asp Glu Leu Thr	Gly Gln Cys Ile Cys	Pro Pro Arg
1490	1495	1500	
Thr Ile	Pro Pro Asp Cys Leu	Leu Cys Gln Pro Gln	Thr Phe Gly
1505	1510	1515	
Cys His	Pro Leu Val Gly Cys	Glu Glu Cys Asn Cys	Ser Gly Pro
1520	1525	1530	
Gly Ile	Gln Glu Leu Thr Asp	Pro Thr Cys Asp Thr	Asp Ser Gly
1535	1540	1545	
Gln Cys	Lys Cys Arg Pro Asn	Val Thr Gly Arg Arg	Cys Asp Thr
1550	1555	1560	
Cys Ser	Pro Gly Phe His Gly	Tyr Pro Arg Cys Arg	Pro Cys Asp
1565	1570	1575	
Cys His	Glu Ala Gly Thr Ala	Pro Gly Val Cys Asp	Pro Leu Thr
1580	1585	1590	
Gly Gln	Cys Tyr Cys Lys Glu	Asn Val Gln Gly Pro	Lys Cys Asp
1595	1600	1605	
Gln Cys	Ser Leu Gly Thr Phe	Ser Leu Asp Ala Ala	Asn Pro Lys
1610	1615	1620	
Gly Cys	Thr Arg Cys Phe Cys	Phe Gly Ala Thr Glu	Arg Cys Arg
1625	1630	1635	
Ser Ser	Ser Tyr Thr Arg Gln	Glu Phe Val Asp Met	Glu Gly Trp
1640	1645	1650	
Val Leu	Leu Ser Thr Asp Arg	Gln Val Val Pro His	Glu Arg Gln
1655	1660	1665	
Pro Gly	Thr Glu Met Leu Arg	Ala Asp Leu Arg His	Val Pro Glu
1670	1675	1680	
Ala Val	Pro Glu Ala Phe Pro	Glu Leu Tyr Trp Gln	Ala Pro Pro
1685	1690	1695	
Ser Tyr	Leu Gly Asp Arg Val	Ser Ser Tyr Gly Gly	Thr Leu Arg
1700	1705	1710	

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Tyr 1715	Glu	Leu	His	Ser	Glu	Thr 1720	Gln	Arg	Gly	Asp	Val 1725	Phe	Val	Pro
Met 1730	Glu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Asp	Val 1735	Val	Leu	Gln	Gly	Asn 1740	Gln	Met	Ser
Ile 1745	Thr	Phe	Leu	Glu	Pro	Ala 1750	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Pro	Gly 1755	His	Val	His
Arg 1760	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val 1765	Glu	Gly	Asn	Phe	Arg 1770	His	Thr	Glu
Thr 1775	Arg	Asn	Thr	Val	Ser	Arg 1780	Glu	Glu	Leu	Met	Met 1785	Val	Leu	Ala
Ser 1790	Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Gln	Ile 1795	Arg	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ser 1800	Gln	Ile	Ser
Ser 1805	Ala	Val	Phe	Leu	Arg	Arg 1810	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu	Val 1815	Ala	Ser	Pro
Ala 1820	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala 1825	Ser	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu 1830	Cys	Leu	Cys
Pro 1835	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Asp 1840	Ser	Cys	Gln	Glu	Cys 1845	Ala	Pro	Gly
Phe 1850	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Val	Lys	Gly 1855	Leu	Phe	Leu	Gly	Arg 1860	Cys	Val	Pro
Cys 1865	Gln	Cys	His	Gly	His	Ser 1870	Asp	Arg	Cys	Leu	Pro 1875	Gly	Ser	Gly
Val 1880	Cys	Val	Asp	Cys	Gln	His 1885	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly	Ala 1890	His	Cys	Glu
Arg 1895	Cys	Gln	Ala	Gly	Phe	Val 1900	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asp 1905	Pro	Ser	Ala
Pro 1910	Cys	Val	Ser	Cys	Pro	Cys 1915	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Pro 1920	Ser	Asn	Asn
Phe 1925	Ala	Glu	Gly	Cys	Val	Leu 1930	Arg	Gly	Gly	Arg	Thr 1935	Gln	Cys	Leu
Cys 1940	Lys	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Gly 1945	Ala	Ser	Cys	Glu	Arg 1950	Cys	Ala	Pro
Gly 1955	Phe	Phe	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu 1960	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser 1965	Cys	Gln	Pro
Cys 1970	Asp	Cys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Gly 1975	Asp	Pro	Asn	Leu	Leu 1980	Phe	Ser	Asp
Cys 1985	Asp	Pro	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ala 1990	Cys	Arg	Gly	Cys	Leu 1995	Arg	His	Thr
Thr 2000	Gly	Pro	Arg	Cys	Glu	Ile 2005	Cys	Ala	Pro	Gly	Phe 2010	Tyr	Gly	Asn
Ala 2015	Leu	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asn	Cys 2020	Thr	Arg	Cys	Asp	Cys 2025	Thr	Pro	Cys
Gly 2030	Thr	Glu	Ala	Cys	Asp	Pro 2035	His	Ser	Gly	His	Cys 2040	Leu	Cys	Lys
Ala 2045	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	Arg	Arg 2050	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	Gln 2055	Glu	Gly	His
Phe 2060	Gly	Phe	Asp	Gly	Cys	Gly 2065	Gly	Cys	Arg	Pro	Cys 2070	Ala	Cys	Gly
Pro 2075	Ala	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu 2080	Cys	His	Pro	Gln	Ser 2085	Gly	Gln	Cys
His 2090	Cys	Arg	Pro	Gly	Thr	Met 2095	Gly	Pro	Gln	Cys	Arg 2100	Glu	Cys	Ala
Pro 2105	Gly	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gln	Gly	Cys	Arg	Arg	Cys	Gln

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2105	2110	2115
Cys Pro Gly Gly Arg Cys Asp 2120 2125	Pro His Thr Gly Arg 2130	Cys Asn Cys
Pro Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Glu 2135 2140	Arg Cys Asp Thr Cys 2145	Ser Gln Gln
His Gln Val Pro Val Pro Gly 2150 2155	Gly Pro Val Gly His 2160	Ser Ile His
Cys Glu Val Cys Asp His Cys 2165 2170	Val Val Leu Leu Leu 2175	Asp Asp Leu
Glu Arg Ala Gly Ala Leu Leu 2180 2185	Pro Ala Ile His Glu 2190	Gln Leu Arg
Gly Ile Asn Ala Ser Ser Met 2195 2200	Ala Trp Ala Arg Leu 2205	His Arg Leu
Asn Ala Ser Ile Ala Asp Leu 2210 2215	Gln Ser Gln Leu Arg 2220	Ser Pro Leu
Gly Pro Arg His Glu Thr Ala 2225 2230	Gln Gln Leu Glu Val 2235	Leu Glu Gln
Gln Ser Thr Ser Leu Gly Gln 2240 2245	Asp Ala Arg Arg Leu 2250	Gly Gly Gln
Ala Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Gln 2255 2260	Ala Ser Gln Leu Leu 2265	Ala Gly Thr
Glu Ala Thr Leu Gly His Ala 2270 2275	Lys Thr Leu Leu Ala 2280	Ala Ile Arg
Ala Val Asp Arg Thr Leu Ser 2285 2290	Glu Leu Met Ser Gln 2295	Thr Gly His
Leu Gly Leu Ala Asn Ala Ser 2300 2305	Ala Pro Ser Gly Glu 2310	Gln Leu Leu
Arg Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Glu 2315 2320	Arg Leu Leu Trp Glu 2325	Met Arg Ala
Arg Asp Leu Gly Ala Pro Gln 2330 2335	Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala 2340	Glu Leu Ala
Ala Ala Gln Arg Leu Leu Ala 2345 2350	Arg Val Gln Glu Gln 2355	Leu Ser Ser
Leu Trp Glu Glu Asn Gln Ala 2360 2365	Leu Ala Thr Gln Thr 2370	Arg Asp Arg
Leu Ala Gln His Glu Ala Gly 2375 2380	Leu Met Asp Leu Arg 2385	Glu Ala Leu
Asn Arg Ala Val Asp Ala Thr 2390 2395	Arg Glu Ala Gln Glu 2400	Leu Asn Ser
Arg Asn Gln Glu Arg Leu Glu 2405 2410	Glu Ala Leu Gln Arg 2415	Lys Gln Glu
Leu Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Thr 2420 2425	Leu Gln Ala Thr Leu 2430	His Ala Ala
Arg Asp Thr Leu Ala Ser Val 2435 2440	Phe Arg Leu Leu His 2445	Ser Leu Asp
Gln Ala Lys Glu Glu Leu Glu 2450 2455	Arg Leu Ala Ala Ser 2460	Leu Asp Gly
Ala Arg Thr Pro Leu Leu Gln 2465 2470	Arg Met Gln Thr Phe 2475	Ser Pro Ala
Gly Ser Lys Leu Arg Leu Val 2480 2485	Glu Ala Ala Glu Ala 2490	His Ala Gln
Gln Leu Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu 2495 2500	Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile 2505	Ile Leu Asp

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Val Asn	Gln Asp Arg Leu Thr	Gln Arg Ala Ile Glu	Ala Ser Asn
2510	2515	2520	
Ala Tyr	Ser Arg Ile Leu Gln	Ala Val Gln Ala Ala	Glu Asp Ala
2525	2530	2535	
Ala Gly	Gln Ala Leu Gln Gln	Ala Asp His Thr Trp	Ala Thr Val
2540	2545	2550	
Val Arg	Gln Gly Leu Val Asp	Arg Ala Gln Gln Leu	Leu Ala Asn
2555	2560	2565	
Ser Thr	Ala Leu Glu Glu Ala	Met Leu Gln Glu Gln	Gln Arg Leu
2570	2575	2580	
Gly Leu	Val Trp Ala Ala Leu	Gln Gly Ala Arg Thr	Gln Leu Arg
2585	2590	2595	
Asp Val	Arg Ala Lys Lys Asp	Gln Leu Glu Ala His	Ile Gln Ala
2600	2605	2610	
Ala Gln	Ala Met Leu Ala Met	Asp Thr Asp Glu Thr	Ser Lys Lys
2615	2620	2625	
Ile Ala	His Ala Lys Ala Val	Ala Ala Glu Ala Gln	Asp Thr Ala
2630	2635	2640	
Thr Arg	Val Gln Ser Gln Leu	Gln Ala Met Gln Glu	Asn Val Glu
2645	2650	2655	
Arg Trp	Gln Gly Gln Tyr Glu	Gly Leu Arg Gly Gln	Asp Leu Gly
2660	2665	2670	
Gln Ala	Val Leu Asp Ala Gly	His Ser Val Ser Thr	Leu Glu Lys
2675	2680	2685	
Thr Leu	Pro Gln Leu Leu Ala	Lys Leu Ser Ile Leu	Glu Asn Arg
2690	2695	2700	
Gly Val	His Asn Ala Ser Leu	Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser	Ile Gly Arg
2705	2710	2715	
Val Arg	Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln	Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala	Ser Lys Val
2720	2725	2730	
Lys Val	Pro Met Lys Phe Asn	Gly Arg Ser Gly Val	Gln Leu Arg
2735	2740	2745	
Thr Pro	Arg Asp Leu Ala Asp	Leu Ala Ala Tyr Thr	Ala Leu Lys
2750	2755	2760	
Phe Tyr	Leu Gln Gly Pro Glu	Pro Glu Pro Gly Gln	Gly Thr Glu
2765	2770	2775	
Asp Arg	Phe Val Met Tyr Met	Gly Ser Arg Gln Ala	Thr Gly Asp
2780	2785	2790	
Tyr Met	Gly Val Ser Leu Arg	Asp Lys Lys Val His	Trp Val Tyr
2795	2800	2805	
Gln Leu	Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro	Ala Val Leu Ser Ile	Asp Glu Asp
2810	2815	2820	
Ile Gly	Glu Gln Phe Ala Ala	Val Ser Leu Asp Arg	Thr Leu Gln
2825	2830	2835	
Phe Gly	His Met Ser Val Thr	Val Glu Arg Gln Met	Ile Gln Glu
2840	2845	2850	
Thr Lys	Gly Asp Thr Val Ala	Pro Gly Ala Glu Gly	Leu Leu Asn
2855	2860	2865	
Leu Arg	Pro Asp Asp Phe Val	Phe Tyr Val Gly Gly	Tyr Pro Ser
2870	2875	2880	
Thr Phe	Thr Pro Pro Pro Leu	Leu Arg Phe Pro Gly	Tyr Arg Gly
2885	2890	2895	

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Cys Ile	Glu Met	Asp Thr	Leu	Asn Glu	Glu Val	Val	Ser Leu	Tyr	
2900			2905			2910			
Asn Phe	Glu Arg	Thr Phe	Gln	Leu Asp	Thr Ala	Val	Asp Arg	Pro	
2915			2920			2925			
Cys Ala	Arg Ser	Lys Ser	Thr	Gly Asp	Pro Trp	Leu	Thr Asp	Gly	
2930			2935			2940			
Ser Tyr	Leu Asp	Gly Thr	Gly	Phe Ala	Arg Ile	Ser	Phe Asp	Ser	
2945			2950			2955			
Gln Ile	Ser Thr	Thr Lys	Arg	Phe Glu	Gln Glu	Leu	Arg Leu	Val	
2960			2965			2970			
Ser Tyr	Ser Gly	Val Leu	Phe	Phe Leu	Lys Gln	Gln	Ser Gln	Phe	
2975			2980			2985			
Leu Cys	Leu Ala	Val Gln	Glu	Gly Ser	Leu Val	Leu	Leu Tyr	Asp	
2990			2995			3000			
Phe Gly	Ala Gly	Leu Lys	Lys	Ala Val	Pro Leu	Gln	Pro Pro	Pro	
3005			3010			3015			
Pro Leu	Thr Ser	Ala Ser	Lys	Ala Ile	Gln Val	Phe	Leu Leu	Gly	
3020			3025			3030			
Gly Ser	Arg Lys	Arg Val	Leu	Val Arg	Val Glu	Arg	Ala Thr	Val	
3035			3040			3045			
Tyr Ser	Val Glu	Gln Asp	Asn	Asp Leu	Glu Leu	Ala	Asp Ala	Tyr	
3050			3055			3060			
Tyr Leu	Gly Gly	Val Pro	Pro	Asp Gln	Leu Pro	Pro	Ser Leu	Arg	
3065			3070			3075			
Arg Leu	Phe Pro	Thr Gly	Gly	Ser Val	Arg Gly	Cys	Val Lys	Gly	
3080			3085			3090			
Ile Lys	Ala Leu	Gly Lys	Tyr	Val Asp	Leu Lys	Arg	Leu Asn	Thr	
3095			3100			3105			
Thr Gly	Val Ser	Ala Gly	Cys	Thr Ala	Asp Leu	Leu	Val Gly	Arg	
3110			3115			3120			
Ala Met	Thr Phe	His Gly	His	Gly Phe	Leu Arg	Leu	Ala Leu	Ser	
3125			3130			3135			
Asn Val	Ala Pro	Leu Thr	Gly	Asn Val	Tyr Ser	Gly	Phe Gly	Phe	
3140			3145			3150			
His Ser	Ala Gln	Asp Ser	Ala	Leu Leu	Tyr Tyr	Arg	Ala Ser	Pro	
3155			3160			3165			
Asp Gly	Leu Cys	Gln Val	Ser	Leu Gln	Gln Gly	Arg	Val Ser	Leu	
3170			3175			3180			
Gln Leu	Leu Arg	Thr Glu	Val	Lys Thr	Gln Ala	Gly	Phe Ala	Asp	
3185			3190			3195			
Gly Ala	Pro His	Tyr Val	Ala	Phe Tyr	Ser Asn	Ala	Thr Gly	Val	
3200			3205			3210			
Trp Leu	Tyr Val	Asp Asp	Gln	Leu Gln	Gln Met	Lys	Pro His	Arg	
3215			3220			3225			
Gly Pro	Pro Pro	Glu Leu	Gln	Pro Gln	Pro Glu	Gly	Pro Pro	Arg	
3230			3235			3240			
Leu Leu	Leu Gly	Gly Leu	Pro	Glu Ser	Gly Thr	Ile	Tyr Asn	Phe	
3245			3250			3255			
Ser Gly	Cys Ile	Ser Asn	Val	Phe Val	Gln Arg	Leu	Leu Gly	Pro	
3260			3265			3270			
Gln Arg	Val Phe	Asp Leu	Gln	Gln Asn	Leu Gly	Ser	Val Asn	Val	
3275			3280			3285			
Ser Thr	Gly Cys	Ala Pro	Ala	Leu Gln	Ala Gln	Thr	Pro Gly	Leu	

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3290	3295	3300
Gly Pro Arg Gly Leu Gln Ala Thr Ala Arg Lys Ala Ser Arg Arg		
3305	3310	3315
Ser Arg Gln Pro Ala Arg His Pro Ala Cys Met Leu Pro Pro His		
3320	3325	3330
Leu Arg Thr Thr Arg Asp Ser Tyr Gln Phe Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser		
3335	3340	3345
Ser His Leu Glu Phe Val Gly Ile Leu Ala Arg His Arg Asn Trp		
3350	3355	3360
Pro Ser Leu Ser Met His Val Leu Pro Arg Ser Ser Arg Gly Leu		
3365	3370	3375
Leu Leu Phe Thr Ala Arg Leu Arg Pro Gly Ser Pro Ser Leu Ala		
3380	3385	3390
Leu Phe Leu Ser Asn Gly His Phe Val Ala Gln Met Glu Gly Leu		
3395	3400	3405
Gly Thr Arg Leu Arg Ala Gln Ser Arg Gln Arg Ser Arg Pro Gly		
3410	3415	3420
Arg Trp His Lys Val Ser Val Arg Trp Glu Lys Asn Arg Ile Leu		
3425	3430	3435
Leu Val Thr Asp Gly Ala Arg Ala Trp Ser Gln Glu Gly Pro His		
3440	3445	3450
Arg Gln His Gln Gly Ala Glu His Pro Gln Pro His Thr Leu Phe		
3455	3460	3465
Val Gly Gly Leu Pro Ala Ser Ser His Ser Ser Lys Leu Pro Val		
3470	3475	3480
Thr Val Gly Phe Ser Gly Cys Val Lys Arg Leu Arg Leu His Gly		
3485	3490	3495
Arg Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Thr Arg Met Ala Gly Val Thr Pro Cys		
3500	3505	3510
Ile Leu Gly Pro Leu Glu Ala Gly Leu Phe Phe Pro Gly Ser Gly		
3515	3520	3525
Gly Val Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr Leu Pro Asp Val		
3530	3535	3540
Gly Leu Glu Leu Glu Val Arg Pro Leu Ala Val Thr Gly Leu Ile		
3545	3550	3555
Phe His Leu Gly Gln Ala Arg Thr Pro Pro Tyr Leu Gln Leu Gln		
3560	3565	3570
Val Thr Glu Lys Gln Val Leu Leu Arg Ala Asp Asp Gly Ala Gly		
3575	3580	3585
Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Val Thr Arg Pro Ser Val Leu Cys Asp Gly		
3590	3595	3600
Gln Trp His Arg Leu Ala Val Met Lys Ser Gly Asn Val Leu Arg		
3605	3610	3615
Leu Glu Val Asp Ala Gln Ser Asn His Thr Val Gly Pro Leu Leu		
3620	3625	3630
Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Tyr Leu Gly Gly Leu		
3635	3640	3645
Pro Glu Pro Met Ala Val Gln Pro Trp Pro Pro Ala Tyr Cys Gly		
3650	3655	3660
Cys Met Arg Arg Leu Ala Val Asn Arg Ser Pro Val Ala Met Thr		
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Arg Ser Val Glu Val His Gly Ala Val Gly Ala Ser Gly Cys Pro		
3680	3685	3690

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Ala Ala
3695

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 1786
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(1786)

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

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Met Gly Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Ala Phe Ser Phe Leu Ala Leu Cys Arg
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Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Gln Glu Pro Glu Phe Ser Tyr Gly Cys Ala Glu
 20              25              30

Gly Ser Cys Tyr Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Leu Leu Ile Gly Arg Ala Gln
 35              40              45

Lys Leu Ser Val Thr Ser Thr Cys Gly Leu His Lys Pro Glu Pro Tyr
 50              55              60

Cys Ile Val Ser His Leu Gln Glu Asp Lys Lys Cys Phe Ile Cys Asn
 65              70              75              80

Ser Gln Asp Pro Tyr His Glu Thr Leu Asn Pro Asp Ser His Leu Ile
 85              90              95

Glu Asn Val Val Thr Thr Phe Ala Pro Asn Arg Leu Lys Ile Trp Trp
 100             105             110

Gln Ser Glu Asn Gly Val Glu Asn Val Thr Ile Gln Leu Asp Leu Glu
 115             120             125

Ala Glu Phe His Phe Thr His Leu Ile Met Thr Phe Lys Thr Phe Arg
 130             135             140

Pro Ala Ala Met Leu Ile Glu Arg Ser Ser Asp Phe Gly Lys Thr Trp
 145             150             155             160

Gly Val Tyr Arg Tyr Phe Ala Tyr Asp Cys Glu Ala Ser Phe Pro Gly
 165             170             175

Ile Ser Thr Gly Pro Met Lys Lys Val Asp Asp Ile Ile Cys Asp Ser
 180             185             190

Arg Tyr Ser Asp Ile Glu Pro Ser Thr Glu Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Arg
 195             200             205

Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Phe Lys Ile Glu Asp Pro Tyr Ser Pro Arg Ile
 210             215             220

Gln Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Thr Asn Leu Arg Ile Lys Phe Val Lys Leu
 225             230             235             240

His Thr Leu Gly Asp Asn Leu Leu Asp Ser Arg Met Glu Ile Arg Glu
 245             250             255

Lys Tyr Tyr Tyr Ala Val Tyr Asp Met Val Val Arg Gly Asn Cys Phe
 260             265             270

Cys Tyr Gly His Ala Ser Glu Cys Ala Pro Val Asp Gly Phe Asn Glu
 275             280             285

Glu Val Glu Gly Met Val His Gly His Cys Met Cys Arg His Asn Thr
 290             295             300

Lys Gly Leu Asn Cys Glu Leu Cys Met Asp Phe Tyr His Asp Leu Pro
 305             310             315             320

Trp Arg Pro Ala Glu Gly Arg Asn Ser Asn Ala Cys Lys Lys Cys Asn
 325             330             335

Cys Asn Glu His Ser Ile Ser Cys His Phe Asp Met Ala Val Tyr Leu

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340						345						350				
Ala	Thr	Gly	Asn	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Val	Cys	Asp	Asp	Cys	Gln	His	Asn	
		355					360					365				
Thr	Met	Gly	Arg	Asn	Cys	Glu	Gln	Cys	Lys	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	His	
		370				375					380					
Pro	Glu	Arg	Asp	Ile	Arg	Asp	Pro	Asn	Phe	Cys	Glu	Arg	Cys	Thr	Cys	
		385				390				395					400	
Asp	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gln	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ile	Cys	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Asp	
				405					410					415		
Phe	Ser	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Ala	Gly	Gln	Cys	Arg	Cys	Lys	Leu	Asn	Val	
			420					425					430			
Glu	Gly	Glu	His	Cys	Asp	Val	Cys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ser	
		435					440					445				
Ser	Glu	Asp	Pro	Phe	Gly	Cys	Lys	Ser	Cys	Ala	Cys	Asn	Pro	Leu	Gly	
		450				455					460					
Thr	Ile	Pro	Gly	Gly	Asn	Pro	Cys	Asp	Ser	Glu	Thr	Gly	His	Cys	Tyr	
		465			470					475					480	
Cys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Val	Thr	Gly	Gln	His	Cys	Asp	Gln	Cys	Leu	Pro	Glu	
				485					490					495		
His	Trp	Gly	Leu	Ser	Asn	Asp	Leu	Asp	Gly	Cys	Arg	Pro	Cys	Asp	Cys	
			500					505					510			
Asp	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asn	Asn	Ser	Cys	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gln	
		515					520					525				
Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Pro	His	Met	Ile	Gly	Arg	Gln	Cys	Asn	Glu	Val	Glu	
		530				535					540					
Pro	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	His	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Glu	
					550					555					560	
Glu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Ile	Val	Glu	Arg	Gln	Tyr	Ile	
				565					570					575		
Gln	Asp	Arg	Ile	Pro	Ser	Trp	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Val	Arg	Val	Pro	
			580					585					590			
Glu	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Ile	Asp	Asn	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Met	
		595					600					605				
Glu	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Leu	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Pro	Asp	His	Trp	
		610				615					620					
Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr	Val	Gln	Arg	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ser	
					630					635					640	
Ser	Arg	Cys	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ile	Pro	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Gln	Val	Val	Ser	
				645					650					655		
Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Arg	Pro	Val	Cys	Phe	
			660					665					670			
Glu	Lys	Gly	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Thr	
		675					680					685				
Ser	Ser	Asp	Ser	Asp	Val	Glu	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ser	Leu	
		690				695					700					
Val	Leu	Met	Pro	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ile	Phe	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	
					710					715					720	
Ser	Gly	Asp	Gly	Val	Val	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Trp	Glu	Thr	Phe	Gln	Arg	
				725					730					735		
Tyr	Arg	Cys	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Arg	Ser	Val	Val	Lys	Thr	Pro	Met	Thr	
			740					745					750			
Asp	Val	Cys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	His	Gln	
		755					760					765				

Thr	Gly	Leu	Ala	Cys	Glu	Cys	Asp	Pro	Gln	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val
770					775					780					
Cys	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gly	Gly	Gln	Cys	Gln	Cys	Arg	Pro	Asn	Val	Val	Gly
785					790					795					
Arg	Thr	Cys	Asn	Arg	Cys	Ala	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Ser
805					810					815					
Gly	Cys	Lys	Pro	Cys	Glu	Cys	His	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Val	Asn	Ala	Phe
820					825					830					
Cys	Asn	Pro	Val	Thr	Gly	Gln	Cys	His	Cys	Phe	Gln	Gly	Val	Tyr	Ala
835					840					845					
Arg	Gln	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	Leu	Pro	Gly	His	Trp	Gly	Phe	Pro	Ser	Cys
850					855					860					
Gln	Pro	Cys	Gln	Cys	Asn	Gly	His	Ala	Asp	Asp	Cys	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr
865					870					875					
Gly	Glu	Cys	Leu	Asn	Cys	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Met	Gly	His	Asn	Cys	Glu
885					890					895					
Arg	Cys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Pro	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Asp
900					905					910					
His	Cys	Arg	Pro	Cys	Pro	Cys	Pro	Asp	Gly	Pro	Asp	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gln
915					920					925					
Phe	Ala	Arg	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Cys
930					935					940					
Val	Cys	Asp	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Ser	Arg	Cys	Asp	Asp	Cys	Ala	Ser
945					950					955					
Gly	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ser	Glu	Val	Gly	Gly	Ser	Cys	Gln	Pro	Cys
965					970					975					
Gln	Cys	His	Asn	Asn	Ile	Asp	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Asp	Lys
980					985					990					
Glu	Thr	Gly	Arg	Cys	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Tyr	His	Thr	Glu	Gly	Glu	His
995					1000					1005					
Cys	Gln	Phe	Cys	Arg	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu	Gln	Gln	
1010					1015					1020					
Asp	Cys	Arg	Lys	Cys	Val	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Gln	Glu	
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His	Cys	Asn	Gly	Ser	Asp	Cys	Gln	Cys	Asp	Lys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gln	
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Cys	Leu	Cys	Leu	Pro	Asn	Val	Ile	Gly	Gln	Asn	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	
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Ala	Pro	Asn	Thr	Trp	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys	Asp	Pro	
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Cys	Asn	Cys	Asn	Ala	Ala	His	Ser	Phe	Gly	Pro	Ser	Cys	Asn	Glu	
1085					1090					1095					
Phe	Thr	Gly	Gln	Cys	Gln	Cys	Met	Pro	Gly	Phe	Gly	Gly	Arg	Thr	
1100					1105					1110					
Cys	Ser	Glu	Cys	Gln	Glu	Leu	Phe	Trp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Asp	Val	Glu	
1115					1120					1125					
Cys	Arg	Ala	Cys	Asp	Cys	Asp	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ile	Glu	Thr	Pro	Gln	
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Cys	Asp	Gln	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln	Cys	Val	Cys	Val	Glu	Gly	Val	Glu	
1145					1150					1155					
Gly	Pro	Arg	Cys	Asp	Lys	Cys	Thr	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Val	Phe	
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Pro	Asp	Cys	Thr	Pro	Cys	His	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ala	Leu	Trp	Asp	Val
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Ile	Ile	Ala	Glu	Leu	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Leu	Glu	Lys
1190						1195					1200			
Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ile	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Glu
1205						1210					1215			
Thr	Val	Asp	Ser	Val	Glu	Arg	Lys	Val	Ser	Glu	Ile	Lys	Asp	Ile
1220						1225					1230			
Leu	Ala	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala	Glu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn
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Leu	Phe	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asp	Val	Thr	Glu	Met
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Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ala	Arg	Ala	Glu	Met	Leu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala

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Glu Thr Leu Phe Asn Ala Ser Gln Arg Ile Ser Glu Leu Glu Arg		
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1745	1750	1755
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<210> SEQ ID NO 8

<211> LENGTH: 1609

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: homo sapiens

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE

<222> LOCATION: (1)..(1609)

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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35	40	45	
Arg Cys Met Pro Glu Phe Val Asn Ala Ala Phe Asn Val Thr Val Val			
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Ala Thr Asn Thr Cys Gly Thr Pro Pro Glu Glu Tyr Cys Val Gln Thr			
65	70	75	80
Gly Val Thr Gly Val Thr Lys Ser Cys His Leu Cys Asp Ala Gly Gln			
85	90	95	
Pro His Leu Gln His Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Thr Asp Tyr Asn Asn Gln			
100	105	110	
Ala Asp Thr Thr Trp Trp Gln Ser Gln Thr Met Leu Ala Gly Val Gln			
115	120	125	

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Ala	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Thr	Arg	Glu	Asp	Gly	Pro	Trp	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Gln
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Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Cys	Glu	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asn	Arg	Gly
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Phe	Ile	Arg	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Glu	Gln	Gln	Ala	Leu	Cys	Thr	Asp	Glu
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			245					250						255	
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			325						330					335	
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			340					345					350		
Phe	Asp	Pro	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Thr	Gly	His	Gly	Gly	His	Cys	Thr
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Ser	Cys	Lys	Pro	Gly	Val	Met	Gly	Asp	Lys	Cys	Asp	Arg	Cys	Gln	Pro
			420					425					430		
Gly	Phe	His	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Arg	Pro	Cys	Ser	Cys	Asp
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Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asp	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ile	Glu	Thr	Gly	Arg	Cys	Val
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Cys	Lys	Asp	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Phe	Asn	Cys	Glu	Arg	Cys	Lys	Pro	Gly
465				470						475					480
Phe	Phe	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Cys	Thr	Pro	Cys	Phe
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Cys	Phe	Gly	His	Ser	Ser	Val	Cys	Thr	Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Val
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Glu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Glu	Trp	Ser	Ser	Glu	Arg
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Gln	Asp	Ile	Ala	Val	Ile	Ser	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Ile

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Ala Pro Ala Lys Phe Leu Gly Lys Gln Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Gln Asn	565	570	575
Leu Ser Phe Ser Phe Arg Val Asp Arg Arg Asp Thr Arg Leu Ser Ala	580	585	590
Glu Asp Leu Val Leu Glu Gly Ala Gly Leu Arg Val Ser Val Pro Leu	595	600	605
Ile Ala Gln Gly Asn Ser Tyr Pro Ser Glu Thr Thr Val Lys Tyr Val	610	615	620
Phe Arg Leu His Glu Ala Thr Asp Tyr Pro Trp Arg Pro Ala Leu Thr	625	630	635
Pro Phe Glu Phe Gln Lys Leu Leu Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Ile Lys Ile	645	650	655
Arg Gly Thr Tyr Ser Glu Arg Ser Ala Gly Tyr Leu Asp Asp Val Thr	660	665	670
Leu Ala Ser Ala Arg Pro Gly Pro Gly Val Pro Ala Thr Trp Val Glu	675	680	685
Ser Cys Thr Cys Pro Val Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Phe Cys Glu Met Cys	690	695	700
Leu Ser Gly Tyr Arg Arg Glu Thr Pro Asn Leu Gly Pro Tyr Ser Pro	705	710	715
Cys Val Leu Cys Ala Cys Asn Gly His Ser Glu Thr Cys Asp Pro Glu	725	730	735
Thr Gly Val Cys Asn Cys Arg Asp Asn Thr Ala Gly Pro His Cys Glu	740	745	750
Lys Cys Ser Asp Gly Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Ser Thr Ala Gly Thr Ser Ser	755	760	765
Asp Cys Gln Pro Cys Pro Cys Pro Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys Ala Val Val	770	775	780
Pro Lys Thr Lys Glu Val Val Cys Thr Asn Cys Pro Thr Gly Thr Thr	785	790	795
Gly Lys Arg Cys Glu Leu Cys Asp Asp Gly Tyr Phe Gly Asp Pro Leu	805	810	815
Gly Arg Asn Gly Pro Val Arg Leu Cys Arg Leu Cys Gln Cys Ser Asp	820	825	830
Asn Ile Asp Pro Asn Ala Val Gly Asn Cys Asn Arg Leu Thr Gly Glu	835	840	845
Cys Leu Lys Cys Ile Tyr Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Tyr Cys Asp Arg Cys	850	855	860
Lys Asp Gly Phe Phe Gly Asn Pro Leu Ala Pro Asn Pro Ala Asp Lys	865	870	875
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Ser Cys Asn Pro Val Thr Gly Gln Cys Glu Cys Leu Pro His Val Thr	900	905	910
Gly Gln Asp Cys Gly Ala Cys Asp Pro Gly Phe Tyr Asn Leu Gln Ser	915	920	925
Gly Gln Gly Cys Glu Arg Cys Asp Cys His Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr Asn	930	935	940
Gly Gln Cys Asp Ile Arg Thr Gly Gln Cys Glu Cys Gln Pro Gly Ile	945	950	955
Thr Gly Gln His Cys Glu Arg Cys Glu Val Asn His Phe Gly Phe Gly	965	970	975

Pro	Glu	Gly	Cys	Lys	Pro	Cys	Asp	Cys	His	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ser
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Leu	Gln	Cys	Lys	Asp	Asp	Gly	Arg	Cys	Glu	Cys	Arg	Glu	Gly	Phe	Val
995															
Gly	Asn	Arg	Cys	Asp	Gln	Cys	Glu	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Arg	
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Gln	Ala	Ala	Arg	Val	His	Glu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ala	Gly	Asp	Lys	
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Ser	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asn	Glu	Ala	Asn	Asn	Ile	Lys	Met	Glu	Ala	
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Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gln	Lys	Leu	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Glu	
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Asp	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asp	Met	Arg	Gly	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Val	Lys	Asn	
1310															
Leu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gln	Gln	Thr	Ala	Asp	Gln	Leu	
1325															
Leu	Ala	Arg	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	
1340															
Lys	Lys	Gly	Arg	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ile	Leu	Asn	
1355															

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Asn	Leu	Lys	Asp	Phe	Asp	Arg	Arg	Val	Asn	Asp	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ala
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1385						1390					1395			
Thr	Glu	Ala	Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gly
1400						1405					1410			
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Lys	Asn	Lys	Ala	His	Glu
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1460						1465					1470			
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1475						1480					1485			
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Arg	Lys	Ala	Lys	Asn	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile	Ile	Asn
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Glu	Ala	Lys	Lys	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Met	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Asp
1565						1570					1575			
Ile	Glu	Glu	Ile	Met	Lys	Asp	Ile	Arg	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asp	Ile	Arg
1580						1585					1590			
Lys	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Cys	Phe	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Lys
1595						1600					1605			

Pro

What is claimed is:

1. A biodegradable or biocompatible microneedle device for application of a laminin-511 peptide to a subject, the device comprising an array of hollow microneedles comprising a composition comprising a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in a therapeutically effective amount to increase scalp hair growth and to decrease scalp hair loss in a subject.

2. The microneedle device of claim 1, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

3. The microneedle device of claim 1, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 4; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

4. The microneedle device of claim 1, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide

trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 5; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

5. The microneedle device of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises at least one secondary treatment product.

6. A method for delivering a laminin-511 peptide to dermal layers of a subject's scalp, the method comprising providing a biocompatible or biodegradable device comprising an array of hollow microneedles comprising a composition comprising a laminin-511 peptide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in a therapeutically effective amount to a subject in need thereof to increase scalp hair growth and to decrease scalp hair loss in said subject; whereby said array is suited to be inserted into said subject's scalp with a pressure sufficient to deliver said composition to the dermal layers of said subject's scalp.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1; a beta -1 chain comprising a sequence iden-

tical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 4; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 5; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein the laminin-511 peptide is a full-length laminin-511 trimer comprising an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 6; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 7; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 8, and conservative variants thereof.

11. The method of claim 6, wherein said composition further comprises at least one secondary treatment product.

12. A method for increasing scalp hair growth and decreasing scalp hair loss in a subject, said method comprising providing a biocompatible or biodegradable device comprising an array of hollow microneedles comprising a composition comprising a laminin-511 peptide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in a therapeutically effective amount to a subject in need thereof, whereby said device is inserted into said subject's scalp with a pressure sufficient to deliver said composition to the dermal layers of said subject's scalp.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 4; a beta-1 chain

comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 5; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the composition comprises at least one secondary treatment product.

17. A kit for carrying out a procedure to increase scalp hair growth and to decrease scalp hair loss, the kit comprising one or more biodegradable or biocompatible microneedle device for application of a laminin-511 peptide to a subject, said device comprising an array of hollow microneedles comprising a composition comprising a truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide trimer and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in a therapeutically effective amount to increase scalp hair growth and to decrease scalp hair loss in a subject, and directions for use.

18. The kit of claim 17, wherein the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

19. The kit of claim 17, wherein the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 4; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

20. The kit of claim 17, wherein the truncated, recombinant laminin-511 peptide comprises an alpha-5 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 5; a beta-1 chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 2; and a gamma-chain comprising a sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 3, and conservative variants thereof.

21. The kit of claim 17, wherein said one or more microneedle devices further comprising at least one secondary treatment product.

* * * * *